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UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON SERIALS DIVISION

Tax Protest Erupts Into Riot in London

341 Arrested, 133 Hurt as Mob Loots And Battles Police Across City Center

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — Scotland Yard began an investigation Sunday into the worst riots in decades in central London.

The authorities arrested 341 people Saturday when violent protests broke out during a rally in Trafalgar Square against the government's new tax for community services. The rioting left 133 demonstrators and police injured.

As workers removed rocks, bottles, shattered window glass and burned cars from the square and nearby St. Martin's Lane in the theater district, the police and politicians of all major parties agreed that the violence had been the work of a small minority of about 40,000 protesters who attended the rally against the community charge.

The per capita tax, covering part of the cost of services like education and trash collection, was put into effect across England and Wales on Sunday by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Local elected authorities set the charge, district by district.

Only two of the demonstrators injured Saturday were still hospitalized on Sunday, the authorities said, but the police reported hundreds of cases of assault, looting and arson in the violence, which began about 3:30 P.M. Saturday and continued until midnight.

The police said the trouble started when part of the crowd in Whitehall, leading up to Trafalgar Square, tried to charge the newly installed cast-iron gates protecting Mrs. Thatcher's official residence at No. 10 Downing Street.

Officers in riot gear and on horseback repelled the crowd, which threw sticks, stones and bottles at them. The force of that encounter was enough to snap a thick flagpole opposite Downing Street.

Fires apparently set by rioters broke out in construction scaffolding and trailers on the second floor of the former Grand Hotel on the southeast side of Trafalgar Square, and the crowd smashed windows and set a small fire in the South African Embassy across the street.

The police then tried to force the crowd north from the square, charging into and battling with demonstrators.

Rioters set fire to parked Porsches and Jaguars in the theater district, smashed restaurant and store windows in Covent Garden and virtually demolished a Renault showroom near Leicester Square.

Many were "skinheads" and youths in leather jackets and engineer boots who were drinking beer on the streets before the rally assembled in South London at noon.

Some demonstrators said that the police had struck them first. Keith Pannell, a newspaper photographer, said that a policeman whacked him with a baton outside the South African Embassy after saying, "You'll do."

Paul Irvine, a police sergeant, said that the van he and six other officers were sitting in had been attacked by rioters using scaffold poles, bricks and bolts.

"I don't think they would have worried too much about killing us," he said.

A Labor Party member of Parlia-

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Czarek Sokolowski/The Associated Press

Soviet soldiers standing atop one of the armored vehicles that rumbled through Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, on Sunday afternoon.

Moscow Widens War of Nerves With Lithuania

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin sent a column of armored troop carriers through Vilnius on Sunday, strengthening both the Soviet military presence in Lithuania and the psychological pressure on the rebellious Baltic republic to retreat from its claim of independence.

The latest initiative in the war of nerves against the republic's sovereignty occurred in midafternoon, a day after President Mikhail S. Gorbachev demanded that Lithuania annul its declaration of independence as the price for negotiation, or invite "grave consequences" on both sides.

Officials in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, reiterated Sunday that while a retreat from independence was out of the question, all other issues were open for negotiation.

The officials avoided hard-edged rhetoric and again admitted to the theoretical possibility of a referendum on independence, which Mr. Gorbachev has insisted is a minimum condition for his dealing with the issue.

At the same time, a commentary on the main Soviet television news suggested Sunday that the time had come for talks and that these would not have to be arranged on a presidential level, but rather might begin among legislators.

But the nuances of possible moderation tended to be lost in the sound of Soviet armor moving through the tense republic.

Witnesses in Vilnius said that more than two dozen tractor-treaded armored personnel carriers proceeded noisily through the city from the railroad depot to the main Soviet military base on the northern edge of the city.

Earlier, at about 3:30 A.M., other armored troop movements awoke neighborhoods in the city as leaders of the heavy Soviet military presence made further adjustments in deployment, according to Lithuanian officials. They could offer no detailed description of the vehicles or their mission.

The Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, made no comment on the latest troop movements. Other officials appeared to be focusing on whatever promise of negotiation might evolve from Mr. Gorbachev's statement of Saturday, rather than denouncing the latest pressure in the streets.

"This army has been imposed on us and no one knows how large it is or what its movements will be," said Deputy Prime Minister Kazimir Motieka. "This situation must be changed through the process of negotiations."

While the troop movements were a visible sign of the gap between the two sides, political factors behind the scenes also weighed on the sovereignty crisis.

Chief among these was the fact that Soviet officials are scheduled to travel to Washington this week to prepare for the summit meeting of President George Bush and President Gorbachev planned for June. An escalation of Soviet military actions in Lithuania could threaten the meeting.

Another factor is the resumption Monday of the parliament session in Tallinn at which Estonia has been charting its own, more cautious approach to independence — a slower pace that legislators deny is related to Mr. Gorbachev's pressure tactics in Lithuania.

The Estonian parliament is to take up a resolution supporting Lithuania and condemning the Kremlin. Any hedging in its language would be closely studied for its effects on the Lithuanian crisis and on Mr. Gorbachev's attempts to prevent it from becoming a precedent for other separatist movements in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Landsbergis has found his appeals for official recognition ignored by the major democracies, which have, however, been admonitory over the almost daily Soviet troop forays in Vilnius.

Numerous potential flash points remain as dangers to eventual conciliation. One looms in the form of the spring draft of Lithuanians into the Soviet Army, a drawn-out process that begins this month.

The Lithuanian government has been unable to make good on its promises to protect youths who heeded the call of the independence movement to desert the Soviet "army of occupation" as a sign of patriotism. The army has since been arresting many of them.

The situation remained confused at the Lithuanian prosecutor's office, which was occupied Friday by Soviet troops. Aidas Palubinskas, a Lithuanian government spokesman, said that the soldiers had unexpectedly been admitting justice officials of the pro-independence government and that a more accurate picture should emerge this week of whether the Kremlin will attempt to take over the courts.

Likewise, the effect of the troops' seizure of the main printing plant should become clearer on Monday, when Lithuania's main pro-independence newspapers resume publication. The newspapers do not normally publish on the weekend.

Bundesbank's 1-for-2 Currency Plan Angers East Germans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The two main East German political parties said Sunday that new West German proposals for currency union were "intolerable."

The Bonn government has disclosed that it is considering a plan that is far less favorable to East Germans than earlier proposals. Critics said the plan might start a new wave of emigration to the West.

Under the new plan, all East German currency except a small portion of private savings would be absorbed by West Germany. The exchange rate would be one Deutsche mark for two East German marks, a senior government official said Saturday.

The plan would in effect halve East German wages and pensions, as well as most savings.

Lothar de Maiziere, who will probably be the next East German prime minister, angrily distanced himself Sunday from the rate proposal.

"This was not agreed with us in advance in any way," he said.

Speaking after coalition talks with the Social Democratic Party, Mr. de Maiziere, head of the East German branch of the Christian Democratic Union, said he could see no good reason to go back on his election promise of a one-for-one swap of East marks for Deutsche marks.

"We cannot accept the halving of wages," he said.

Martin Kirchner, the general secretary of the Christian Democrats in East Germany, said Sunday that the new proposal was "unreasonable and intolerable."

He said his party wanted to see salaries and pensions exchanged at a one-to-one rate because earnings were 40 percent lower than in the West.

Markus Meckel, the acting leader of the Social Democrats in East Germany, said he would make exchange at parity a condition for entering a coalition with the Christian Democrats. The two parties are trying to reach agreement on terms of a coalition before Thursday, when the newly elected 400-seat parliament convenes.

East German and West German politicians said the new proposal contradicted suggestions by the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and other government officials during East Germany's recent election campaign that East Germans with small savings would get greater protection.

"This plan puts us in a situation contrary to what Kohl promised," the East German prime minister, Hans Modrow, said. He said the success of Mr. Kohl's allies in that campaign had been due to their promises.

A major aim of currency union is to stem the flow of emigrants to the West. More than 150,000 East Germans have entered West Germany this year, although the flood has slowed since the elections.

Both East and West German politicians fear that a one-for-two exchange rate could prompt new emigration.

"It's a swindle, pure and simple," said one East Berliner.

The plan was formulated by the Bundesbank, the powerful West German central bank, and was introduced Thursday at a meeting of its policy-setting panel.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of West Germany attended the meeting, an account of which was published Saturday by the newspaper Frankfurter Rundschau and confirmed by a government official.

The official said the Bundesbank was recommending that all East German funds except private savings up to 2,000 East marks be exchanged at a one-to-two rate. He said the Finance and Economics ministries in West Germany agreed.

Savings of 2,000 East marks or less would be converted at a one-to-one rate.

Two thousand East German marks would thus be worth about $1,180.

In the East German election campaign, Mr. Kohl and others in his government suggested that savings accounts of up to 5,000 East marks would be covered at one-to-one; they did not say what rate would apply to salaries and pensions.

Economists said the Bundesbank's plan made more sense than a one-to-one rate, which has been widely discussed as the two nations move toward unity.

They fear a parity exchange would severely bloat the West Ger-

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Kiosk

U.K. Jail Riot Leaves 50 Hurt

MANCHESTER, England (Reuters) — Hundreds of inmates broke out of their cells in a prison here Sunday and went on a rampage in which at least 50 people were injured. There were unconfirmed reports of up to 12 deaths

The rioting at Strangeways Prison began when prisoners protesting jail conditions broke out of their cells. Inmates started fires, then hurled objects at fire fighters from the prison roof. But the police said that many inmates had surrendered and they saw no danger of escapes.

MONDAY Q&A

Ronald F. Lehman of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said allies should take the initiative on Asia-Pacific arms control. Page 2.

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Colombian drug barons announced the end of their truce on terrorism. Page 3.
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The European Community reported progress on monetary and economic union. Page 13.
West German metalworkers are not expected to strike soon despite expiration of their contract. Page 13.
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Reunion, 45 Years On: So Simple, So Complex

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

HASSLEBEN, East Germany — The Hassleben Pig Farm was the pride of the East German propaganda mill. Talk about a workers' paradise: It produced 133,000 pigs a year, fed people at home and abroad and employed 800 people whom it even provided with housing and schooling.

Then came the revolution of 1989, and suddenly everything that had seemed right was wrong. The farm was unprofitable, oversized, a reckless polluter. Shut it down, demanded new voices of democracy.

Now, two months later — with no direction from the East German government, no money from the rich cousins in West Germany — the farm is a third smaller. One hundred workers are gone and another 100 will be gone soon. Waste is disposed of in a way that meets West German standards; a West Berlin professor approved new animal care rules, and now three West German companies are talking about buying the farm.

"I'm against any Westerner coming in here and taking over and telling us how to work," said Horst Kerlikofsky, the farm's deputy production director.

But his boss cut him off. "The time for talk like that is over," said Reinhardt Krebs. "Now it's work or you're out. This cannot be done without pain."

Germany — no East, no West, just Germany — is emerging from 45 years of separation imposed after World War II.

In the East, people like Mr. Krebs have thrown off the yoke of central planning and are rediscovering old-fashioned industriousness.

In the West, the latest prosperous postwar generation wants to redress what it considers decades of injustice by gaining the respect and

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Jim Abrams/The Associated Press

Watched by a police sentry, Beijing youngsters took a break Sunday from their patriotic ceremonies in Tiananmen Square.

A Show Of Force In Beijing

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities, reacting to appeals from dissidents for an anti-government demonstration Sunday, sealed off most of Tiananmen Square with hundreds of policemen and mustered a small army of schoolchildren to stage a pro-Communist propaganda display at the square's center.

Around Tiananmen, the authorities deployed the largest police assembly seen here since martial law was lifted nearly three months ago to prevent any massing in the square by supporters of the suppressed democracy movement.

Security forces stood two-deep around the square, the nation's symbolic heart.

Most residents of Beijing were warned by party officials last week not to go near the square on a number of politically sensitive dates occurring over the next few months.

In the end, the number of persons circulating on the periphery of the square Sunday was not above average, so the government, in leadership meetings, may claim a victory over its opponents.

But some observers viewed the massive show of police force as a sign of nervousness, or even panic, at the highest levels of the Communist Party leadership.

"This is no victory for the government," said a Western diplomat who Sunday walked along the square's perimeter. "The government's overreacting."

University students, who for the most part decided to avoid the square Sunday, said that they were waiting for a more appropriate moment to revive their protests.

Hundreds of People's Armed Police, China's paramilitary force, were backed by plainclothes policemen, regular army troops and military policemen in manning all important points within a several-

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G-7: No Sympathy for Japan

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Although the crisis in Japan's financial markets is expected to deepen further this week, monetary authorities here are unlikely to elicit either sympathy or new promises of coordinated action at the meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries on Saturday.

Instead, the Paris meeting of senior officials from the seven nations will signal the end of the policy-coordination efforts these countries pursued throughout the late-1980s, economists and financial analysts said.

Ironically, the return to purely domestic concerns in the United States and West Germany, the leading nations in the group along with Japan, comes just as the weakened yen and collapsing share values are forcing Tokyo to seek the support of its allies for the first time since the coordination process began with the Plaza Accord in late-1985.

In addition to the United States, Japan and West Germany, the Group of Seven includes Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

Many Japanese analysts expect financial officials to use the Group of Seven framework to refocus on longer-term economic questions. But the collapse of international cooperation on such issues as currency values and interest-rate levels, they added, could confront Japanese policy planners with stark economic choices in coming months.

The dollar gained 2.1 yen in New York trading Friday to close at 158.35. Tokyo stocks renewed their decline, the Nikkei index ending at 29,980.45, a loss of 1,045.71 points, or 3.4 percent, from the previous session.

Currency analysts detected a partial shift in sentiment as the yen approached the 160 level. Reflecting pessimism on the degree of international cooperation Tokyo will secure on interest rates, however, most current forecasts put the yen between 155 and 165 against the U.S. dollar at least for the next few months.

As the threat of inflation increases with the continuing decline of the yen, Tokyo may eventually be forced to sacrifice domestic growth to a protracted fight for stable prices, economists believe. In turn, Japan would either have to renew its pursuit of

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NEWS ANALYSIS

ANC Calls Off Pretoria Talks

Mandela, at Huge Rally, Assails Killings of Protesters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOTHERWELL, South Africa — Nelson Mandela on Sunday addressed one of his biggest rallies since being freed from prison and defended a decision by the African National Congress to cancel talks with the government this week.

He also appealed to whites to condemn police shootings of black demonstrators.

Mr. Mandela, the African National Congress deputy president, was nearly crushed by black people surging forward to touch him as marshals fought to push him through a crowd estimated at over 200,000 in Motherwell township outside Port Elizabeth.

"Whites here have become used to police shootings of black demonstrators," Mr. Mandela said as he defended the decision by the ANC to cancel the talks.

The decision was made to protest a clash on Thursday between policemen and protesters that left more than 10 blacks dead and 400 injured.

President Frederik W. de Klerk's plans for negotiations with the black majority suffered a setback as the ANC announced it was pulling out of the preliminary talks, which had been scheduled for April 11.

Mr. Mandela said Sunday that he would meet with Mr. de Klerk this week to discuss violence in the country. But he added that he would not lead an ANC delegation in formal talks.

A statement issued by the ANC executive committee in Lusaka said that the ANC was suspending arrangements for the meeting to protest the shooting by police officers of demonstrators in the black township of Sebokeng.

The statement said that the executive committee would review its decision by Wednesday.

The decision, conveyed to Pretoria late last week, was understood to have been phrased in a manner that left open the possibility of rescheduling the meeting.

Mr. Mandela said in Transkei on Saturday that he had informed Mr. de Klerk of the decision.

"I told him the action of the police against defenseless people was a situation we could not tolerate," Mr. Mandela said at a rally in Bisho.

Mr. de Klerk, speaking to a youth congress of his governing National Party, said that criticism of the police action in Sebokeng

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Asia-Pacific Arms Control: U.S. Leaves Initiative to Allies

Ronald F. Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has visited Tokyo and Seoul this past week for talks with officials on prospects for easing military tensions in the region. In Australia, at the start of his three-nation tour, he spoke with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Lehman is a former chief U.S. negotiator for strategic nuclear arms and space talks with the Soviet Union.

Q. There have been dramatic advances in arms control and reduction in Europe. Do you foresee similar progress in Asia and the Pacific?

A. The situation is different in this region. Many of the forces are naval. They are already dealt with under international law and by a number of agreements on incidents at sea.

What we were trying to do in Europe with confidence-building measures was to bring to the Eurasian landmass west of the Urals some of the same openness that one has at sea in the Pacific.

Nevertheless, we think there may be some possibilities of reducing the potential for conflict in the region. That is why we are consulting with our allies here.

Q. What are the areas of possibility?

A. We and South Korea invited North Korea to observe the recent Team Spirit joint military exercise between American and South Korean forces. Our offer was designed to open doors and build confidence on the Korean Peninsula, where there are massed ground armies. The situation in Korea is much more like the situation in Europe than are most of the rest of the security problems in the Pacific.

However, Pyongyang rejected the offer. Until the North is prepared to talk seriously to the South about practical steps, it is difficult to imagine much progress.

We have also begun a dialogue with the Soviet Union on regional issues around the globe. We have added Asian security questions to the list. But we do this only in the closest consultation with our allies.

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Q. Is there an agenda for that segment of the talks?

A. So far, it has been basically an effort to explain how we see our respective security roles. The Soviet Union has sought to constrain the U.S. Navy, but the navy is America's means for maintaining close ties and support for its vital interests and friends around the Eurasian landmass. All of them are within easy striking distance of the Soviet Union.

We have tried to explain why our forces are no threat to the Soviet Union and why they provide the kind of stability that has resulted in the tremendous growth of democracy and economies around the Pacific Rim.

Q. Do Japan, South Korea and other countries in East Asia want arms control regimes applied or do they see the current balance of forces as being basically in their interest?

A. I think they all recognize that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union have been, for the most part, self-serving. But we are consulting closely and it may well be that we will find some steps. I should emphasize, however, that we really look to our allies in East Asia to take the lead in pursuing measures that are in the common interest.

Q. Critics in Congress say that the U.S. Navy does not want to enter into comprehensive negotiations on naval arms control with the Soviet Union because by doing so America would lose its naval superiority. Is that the U.S. position?

A. Not at all. It is a recognition that the Soviet Union has large numbers of forces, many of them not covered by any agreements, that can strike our friends and allies throughout Eurasia. Our navy offers them protection. The Soviet effort to hamstring the U.S. Navy is really part of a strategy to enhance Soviet coercive capability. We cannot agree to that.

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Q. Isn't there a risk that if you don't satisfy your critics in Congress that sufficient progress is being made on naval arms control, you might have congressmen and nonexperts imposing the kinds of cuts that should be the result of negotiations?

A. We think that would be very irresponsible. I hope that the Congress will not do that and I see no reason to expect that it will.

We do negotiate with the Soviet Union on weapons at sea. Sea-launched ballistic missiles are included in the strategic arms reduction talks. Sea-launched cruise missiles will be covered by an agreement that is outside, but parallel with, the START treaty.

Now that we have made some progress, I think that some of the pressures for naval arms control can be eased. People have to understand that naval forces are not threatening in the same way that ground forces or nuclear weapons are.

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Q. Do Soviet forces in the Pacific still pose a threat to the United States and Asian nations?

A. Indeed they do. They are very large forces. While we hope that the change of attitude in the Kremlin will be sustained, we must take into account the reality of the military capability of those forces.

Q. Moscow maintains that it has unilaterally reduced its air, naval and land forces in the Soviet Far East and the Pacific. Soviet officials also announced recently that offensive forces have been removed from Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

A. We welcome the steps for reduction. The Soviets never needed that capability, and they do not need the capability they have now. They do not have the same interests in this region that we and our allies have.

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Q. What evidence does the United States have that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons capability?

A. North Korea has signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty but refused to apply safeguards and allow inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency of some of its facilities. That is a source of great concern.

We are also very much worried by the tension in South Asia between India and Pakistan, particularly the danger of nuclear and ballistic missile proliferation. Most regional security problems are driven more by local conditions than by global developments.

MONDAY Q&A

France Adopts a Sterner Tone Toward Ex-Colonies in Africa

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — France is sending signals that it intends to reduce its role in its former possessions in sub-Saharan Africa and that it expects governments in those countries to move toward greater democracy and respect for human rights.

Three decades after granting formal independence to its sub-Saharan empire, France is trying to shed its image as an all-knowing, often generous and sometimes interfering big brother in favor of more distant and traditional diplomatic relations, according to officials and analysts.

"Now France is fundamentally getting rid of the colonies in favor of normal state-to-state relations," a French official in Abidjan said. "We still have historic responsibilities here and thus seek no sharp break."

In keeping with this new image, France was careful to appear no more than a concerned bystander when demonstrations and strikes recently swept through former colonies as economically, politically and geographically diverse as Gabon, Niger, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

Government corruption, human rights violations and economic mismanagement in its former colonies have contributed to weakening the close links that France maintained in these countries to boost its image as a world power and ensure the survival of French as an internationally important language.

Neocolonialism, as critics called this policy, appears to have outlived its usefulness for the French, who long justified their approach by contrasting the benefits of a convertible currency and law and order backed by French Army garrisons to economic disorder and violence elsewhere in Africa.

Events in Eastern Europe and the prospect of German reunification provided an additional rationale for shifting France's limited resources nearer to home, or to Asia, with its promise of better return on investment.

Prime Minister Michel Rocard has said that France has "no moral right nor political intention to drop Africa," and other French officials have echoed his statement. They also have hinted that greater democracy, and greater respect for the law, are overdue in the former French possessions in Africa.

With African agricultural exports sagging and French business retrenching, leaders of the former colonies have few illusions about assurances from Paris that private investment will take the place of what was once the world's highest per capita aid program. That program brought with it tens of thousands of French officials, businessmen and technicians.

With the passing of the Cold War, French African leaders can no longer invoke China, Cuba, the Soviet Union or the United States to goad Paris into overlooking their failings in return for preferences given to French business interests.

In a recent column in the Paris newspaper Le Monde, a French African specialist criticized French officials for keeping silent about well-documented abuses in the former colonies "for fear of endangering delicate bilateral relations." He argued that French aid had reached "the ultimate point of perversion" by "maintaining crazy regimes and parasitical structures."

France also has learned the usefulness of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. French officials have discovered that IMF demands for austerity measures can be conveniently invoked to refuse appeals from African leaders for more funds.

Mugabe and His Party Win by Large Margins

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — President Robert Mugabe, the leader of Zimbabwe since independence in 1980, was officially declared the winner Sunday of the presidential election last week.

By a ratio of almost 5 to 1, he defeated his sole rival, Edgar Tekere, leader of the breakaway Zimbabwe Unity Movement, election officials said.

Mr. Mugabe's governing ZANU party also won all but four seats of parliament in general elections held at the same time.

Mr. Tekere's party, founded less than a year ago, failed to make the breakthrough it hoped for, though it did better than many forecasts had predicted, taking about 20 percent of the national vote.

Mr. Tekere had sought to deny Mr. Mugabe a popular mandate for the creation of a one-party state.

Mr. Mugabe has promised to move to one-party rule only if he had overwhelming popular support, but he had called on voters to make sure that opposition parties met their "final death."

Mr. Tekere's party complained of biased coverage in the official media and said the governing party had intimidated its candidates and supporters. One of its leading candidates was shot and wounded just before the election.

Official results in the presidential contest showed Mr. Mugabe with 2.03 million votes to Mr. Tekere's 413,840.

ZANU, facing three opposition parties in voting for a new parliament, won 116 of 120 seats. Voting was postponed in one constituency.

About 2.6 million votes, representing 54 percent of the registered electorate, were cast in both the presidential and general elections.

The turnout was well below the 2.9 million recorded in the 1985 election.

Mr. Tekere's party narrowly retained his former seat in Mutare Central, in eastern Zimbabwe. It won a second seat in the southeast.

ZANU-Ndonga, the party of the exiled Ndabaningi Sithole, kept its lone seat in the eastern constituency of Chipinge.

Howard Burditt/Reuters

President Robert Mugabe being met Sunday at Harare airport by his wife, Sally, left, and supporters on his return from Zambia.

Nepal Shuffles Cabinet as Protests Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KATMANDU, Nepal — King Birendra bir Bikram Shah on Sunday dismissed nine government ministers who, politicians said, had opposed a crackdown on dissidents demanding greater democracy.

Thousands of people took to the streets in Patan, just outside the capital, to protest the killing of demonstrators by police Friday.

Government sources confirmed that two persons had died, while other sources put deaths at four.

Protesters fought with the police most of Friday and Saturday. Strikes and protests broke out as the pro-democracy unrest appeared to gather momentum.

The government announced it was closing all schools in and around Katmandu following a series of violent clashes on campuses between students and police.

A palace communiqué, announcing the shuffle in the governing Council of Ministers, said Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha had recommended the changes.

King Birendra retained Mr. Shrestha but dismissed nine ministers. He named the Soviet-trained engineer Hari Bahadur Busneyt as foreign minister to replace Shailendra Kumar Upadhayaya, who resigned Friday in protest when police fired on demonstrators in the suburb of Patan, also known as Lalitpur.

Some ministers have been replaced and others have been given an extra portfolio, reducing the number of ministers from 30 to 25, including Mr. Shrestha.

Radio Nepal said the changes occurred after Mr. Upadhayaya's resignation.

Mr. Shrestha's government has vowed to thwart a campaign of demonstrations and strikes launched on Feb. 18 by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of banned political parties. The dissidents oppose Nepal's partyless system of elected councils or *panchayats*.

Hundreds of people have been arrested, including doctors, lawyers, students and journalists. About 250 lawyers marched Sunday to the prime minister's office to demand the release of 64 jailed attorneys.

Patan protesters put up barricades Sunday to keep the police from interfering with a 45-minute rally of 10,000 people, witnesses said.

Doctors, nurses and other staffers went on strike at hospitals in the Katmandu Valley on Sunday, defying a government warning that employees of "essential services" should not strike. Only skeleton staffs remained on duty to deal with emergency cases.

"The latest reshuffle indicates that the hard-line policy is not being abandoned," said Shreebhadra Sharma, a minister in a previous government.

"I consider this reshuffle an insult to the panchayat system and its workers," said Keshar Bahadur Bista, one of 40 members of the 140-strong Rashtriya Panchayat, or National Assembly, who have opposed the crackdown.

The government says the panchayat system is democratic and that the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has been influenced by Communist extremists.

The present system shares power between King Birendra and the National Assembly.

The king appoints a fifth of the assembly's; the rest are elected on nonparty lines.

Political parties have been banned since 1961 when King Birendra's father, King Mahendra, dismissed the government established by the Nepali Congress Party, accusing it of corruption and inefficiency.

The Panchayat Policy and Evaluation Committee, which functions as a sort of politburo of the assembly, has scheduled a national convention for April 18.

(AP, Reuters, UPI, AFP)

Liberation Tigers Will Not Disarm, Tamil Chief Says

United Press International

COLOMBO — The leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam said Sunday, a week after the last of 50,000 Indian troops withdrew from Sri Lanka, that his guerrillas would not lay down their arms and would continue the struggle of the Tamil-speaking people.

The guerrilla leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, returned in triumph to Nallur, in northern Jaffna Peninsula, two years after Indian troops drove his forces into the jungles.

"We have shown the world by defeating the Indian Army," Mr. Prabhakaran said at a press conference. "No one can crush us."

Mr. Prabhakaran, who has reached a peace accord with Colombo, praised President Ranasinghe Premadasa for "creating a climate" that might end the violence that has claimed over 6,000 lives in Sri Lanka.

AIDS Vaccine: Don't Expect 'Magic'

Reuters

PARIS — Dr. Luc Montagnier, the Frenchman credited as co-discoverer of the AIDS virus, says a vaccine against the virus could be ready in a few years but that he doubts if it will be the magic answer the world is waiting for.

Dr. Montagnier says he believes AIDS can best be contained by a combination of prevention and treatment of patients infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

"Vaccine is a magic word. We mustn't delude ourselves," he said, adding, "It's very important to have a policy for preventing infection but also to prevent the illness in those already infected."

In a recent interview in his office at the Pasteur Institute, Dr. Montagnier said scientists were close to producing a vaccine against AIDS.

"The scientific community almost has the formula," he said. "But we still have to test it on chimpanzees, so we won't have a human vaccine for four or five years."

Other researchers have said recently that development of an AIDS vaccine is many years away.

Dr. Montagnier would give no details of his current work, but he said research should focus on developing a treatment for patients infected with the AIDS virus who have not yet developed the disease.

"There is a difference between a vaccine to protect uninfected people and medicines to heighten the immunity of those already infected," Dr. Montagnier said.

Rejecting the popular idea that AIDS can be compared with the plague, which killed a third of the European population in the 15th century, Dr. Montagnier said it was far less deadly.

"It's dangerous to say AIDS is like the plague," he said. "It is more like syphilis in the 16th century: a sexually transmitted disease that erupted because of a change in behavior patterns."

Famine Averted in Parts of Ethiopia

Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Recent rains and emergency food relief from Sudan have prevented widespread starvation in at least two areas of Ethiopia held by rebels, according to a relief worker here who just returned from the areas.

The food situation in the northern provinces of Wollo and Tigre is better than expected, he said, after making the first inspection by a representative of an international relief agency since the areas fell to the Tigre People's Liberation Front early last year.

But he said that a recently started operation to truck food from the port of Assab into the provinces must continue and be expanded so that food will there for June to September.

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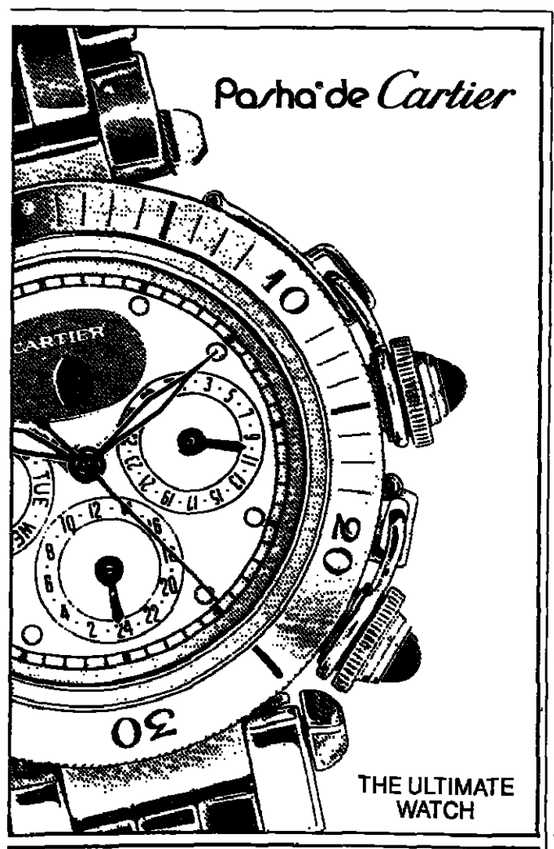

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AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY CARTIER STORES IN MAJOR CITIES WORLDWIDE.

WORLD BRIEFS

A Chorus Against Upgrading Lances

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A group of U.S. military analysts and lawmakers Sunday endorsed a study by the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute, which said Congress should reject a request from the Bush administration to spend $112 million on engineering development for a new Lance missile in 1991. The Lances are stationed in West Germany.

The study noted that West Germany opposed modernization and pointed out that the missile would be aimed at Poland and other new democracies in Eastern Europe.

It was endorsed by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; former Defense Secretary Harold Brown; Zbigniew Brzezinski, a former White House national security adviser; and Paul H. Nitze, a former U.S. arms control negotiator.

Le Pen Mocks Right on Immigration

NICE (Reuters) — The leader of France's extreme-rightist National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, on Sunday accused mainstream parties of trying to steal his anti-immigrant program to stanch a growing tide of popular support for the Front.

"Marketing experts know that when customers have to choose between an original and a copy, they invariably pick the original," Mr. Le Pen said on the closing day of the biggest congress in the Front's 18-year history.

Ending a two-day meeting of their own on Sunday, the two main center-right opposition leaders sought to counter charges from their rank and file that they were as soft on immigration as the governing Socialists. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing proposed a total halt to immigration, tougher measures against illegal arrivals and a referendum if necessary on more restrictive nationality law. Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, accused President François Mitterrand of dismantling controls on immigration "brick by brick" since taking office in 1981.

U.S. Blocks French and Italian Wines

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. government has asked some French and Italian vintners to certify that their wines are free of an unauthorized fungicide before they are shipped to the United States, a Food and Drug Administration spokesman said Sunday. At present, shipments are blocked.

He said the blocking order was issued after U.S. officials found some traces in wine exported to the United States of the fungicide procymidone, which is made in Japan and which is approved for use in Europe. Because procymidone has not been approved for use in the United States, no tolerance level has been established and wine containing even minute traces of the fungicide cannot be accepted, the spokesman said.

He said he did not believe there was a health threat because the wine met European tolerance levels but wines with traces of the chemical had been automatically detained. He said the agency was not aware of any problems with wines from Spain, West Germany, Israel and North Africa.

U.S. Raises Minimum Wage to $3.80

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States raised the minimum wage on Sunday to $3.80 an hour from $3.35, the first such increase in nine years, and the Department of Labor said about 3 million workers would benefit.

Some legislators had pushed for a greater increase, arguing that it was impossible for workers earning the minimum wage to make ends meet. The wage is to go up to $4.25 in April 1991. Under the new rules, employers for the first time may pay teenagers just entering the work force a training wage of $3.35 an hour.

For many states the pay increase will have little effect. California raised its minimum wage to $4.25 an hour in 1987 and is to begin hearings this month on another increase. Washington raised its minimum wage to $4.50 an hour on Sunday.

Blasts Force Sydney Airport to Shut

SYDNEY (AP) — A series of explosions rocked a liquid petroleum gas complex Sunday night, closing Sydney's international airport nearby and forcing the evacuation of thousands of people, the police said.

The authorities said the airport would not reopen until the blaze and danger of explosions had ceased. Officials indicated that would be daylight Monday at the earliest.

There were no indications of injuries, and police could give few details as fires continued to burn into the night.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots in Italy Plan Selective Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — Union officials said Sunday, after talks with airline companies broke down, that pilots on daily domestic flights would call selective strikes throughout April, beginning on Monday. Fewer than one flight in 10 would be affected, they said, adding that a truce would be observed for the Easter holiday.

A 24-hour strike by stationmasters crippled national rail service on Sunday. Passengers were advised to use other transport until the strike ended, at 9 P.M., because only minimal service was guaranteed.

Air routes between Katmandu, the Nepalese capital, and Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, have been reopened after a suspension of more than a year because of anti-Chinese turmoil in Lhasa, the Xinhua news agency reported from Beijing. The agency said that as of April 25 a Royal Nepal Airlines 707 will fly from Katmandu to Lhasa on Wednesdays and an Air China 707 will make the return trip on Saturdays. *(AP)*

Pan American Airways has applied to Nicaragua for the resumption of service to Managua, from Miami, after the April 25 inauguration of President-elect Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. U.S. economic sanctions against Managua were lifted last month. *(Reuters)*

Resorts World plans a $167 million project to upgrade and expand its facilities in Genting Highlands, a tourist complex about 15 kilometers (9 miles) northeast of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: India, Iran.
TUESDAY: Guinea, Nepal.
WEDNESDAY: Hungary.
THURSDAY: Hong Kong, Macao, South Korea, Taiwan.
FRIDAY: Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand.
SATURDAY: India.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	19	66	6	43	fr
Athens	19	66	14	57	pc
Barcelona	17	63	11	52	pc
Belgrade	17	63	2	36	pc
Berlin	18	64	4	39	pc
Brussels	20	68	8	46	fr
Budapest	19	66	5	41	pc
Copenhagen	14	57	4	39	r
Costa Del Sol	16	61	15	59	pc
Dublin	13	55	5	41	r
Edinburgh	14	57	3	37	r
Faro	17	63	15	59	pc
Florence	21	70	5	41	fr
Frankfurt	18	64	5	41	pc
Geneva	16	61	3	37	pc
Helsinki	11	52	0	32	r
Las Palmas	22	72	16	61	pc
Lisbon	16	61	15	59	r
London	19	66	4	39	fr
Luxembourg	17	63	8	46	fr
Madrid	13	55	1	34	pc
Milan	20	68	5	41	fr
Moscow	7	45	1	34	r
Munich	18	64	0	32	pc
Nice	19	66	10	50	pc
Oslo	12	54	5	41	fr
Paris	22	72	7	45	pc
Prague	17	63	0	32	pc
Reykjavik	-1	30	-4	25	pc
Rome	19	66	6	43	fr
Stockholm	14	57	3	37	r
Strasbourg	18	64	2	36	pc
Venice	20	68	7	45	pc
Vienna	17	63	5	41	pc
Warsaw	18	64	4	39	pc
Zurich	17	63	0	32	pc
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	9	48	3	37	pc
Cairo	19	66	12	54	pc
Istanbul	15	59	7	45	pc
Jerusalem	9	48	6	43	r
Tel Aviv	16	61	11	52	c
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	24	75	17	63	sh

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	pc
Beijing	19	66	6	43	fr
Hong Kong	28	82	23	73	sh
Manila	31	88	23	73	pc
New Delhi	37	99	19	66	pc
Seoul	12	54	1	34	pc
Shanghai	17	63	8	46	pc
Singapore	34	93	25	77	t
Taipei	20	68	16	61	r
Tokyo	11	52	10	50	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	23	73	16	61	pc
Cape Town	28	82	14	57	s
Casablanca	21	70	15	59	pc
Nairobi	21	70	16	61	pc
Tunis	28	82	12	54	s
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	20	68	15	59	pc
Lima	19	66	17	63	sh
Mexico City	25	77	11	52	pc
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	23	73	pc
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	2	36	-2	28	pc
Atlanta	24	75	14	57	s
Boston	14	57	3	37	s
Chicago	11	52	3	37	r
Denver	15	59	1	34	sh
Detroit	10	50	2	36	r
Honolulu	27	77	20	68	pc
Houston	24	75	14	57	s
Los Angeles	24	75	12	54	pc
Miami	24	75	21	70	pc
Minneapolis	8	46	-1	30	pc
Montreal	9	48	3	37	r
Nassau	26	79	20	68	pc
New York	9	48	4	39	pc
Phoenix	27	81	12	54	pc
San Francisco	18	64	9	48	pc
Seattle	14	61	7	45	sh
Toronto	13	55	3	37	sh
Washington	15	59	10	50	sh

ct-cloudy; fr-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough to rough. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 20 — 6 (68 — 43). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 12 — 9 (54 — 48). MADRID: Stormy. Temp. 14 — 7 (61 — 48). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 13 — 6 (59 — 43). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 16 — 7 Temp.20 — 1 (68 — 34). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 35 — 25 (95 — 77). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Not available. MANILA: Fair. Temp. 35 — 23 (95 — 73). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 18 — 5 (64 — 41). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). TOKYO: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 12 (66 — 54).

Idaho Bill Vetoed on Abortion

Governor's Action Surprises Backers

By Timothy Egan
New York Times Service

BOISE, Idaho — After a week of intense lobbying and threats to the economy of his state, Governor Cecil D. Andrus of Idaho has broken ranks with some supporters and vetoed a bill that would have given Idaho the most restrictive abortion law in the United States.

Lashing out at anti-abortion groups outside of Idaho that wrote the legislation, Mr. Andrus said: "Somebody thought Idaho looks like a patsy. I submit to you, Idaho is not a patsy."

The bill, which passed the Idaho Legislature last month, would have outlawed about 95 percent of all abortions in the state.

A woman would have been able to obtain a legal abortion only in cases of rape reported to police within seven days, incest if the victim is younger than 18, severe fetal deformity or a threat to the physical health of the mother.

"The bill is drawn so narrowly," Mr. Andrus said Friday, "that it would punitively and without compassion further harm an Idaho woman who may find herself in the horrible, unthinkable position of confronting a pregnancy that resulted from rape or incest."

The legislature recessed for the year shortly before Mr. Andrus announced his decision, meaning it will not have an opportunity to try to override the veto.

The Associated Press
Karen Hefner, an abortion foe, weeping as Governor Cecil Andrus of Idaho announces his veto.

In any case, supporters of the bill said they did not have the votes to override a veto, which would require a two-thirds majority. The original votes on the bill were 26-17 in the Senate and 47-36 in the House.

In addition, backers of the bill said they had plans to place the measure on the November ballot, as a citizens' initiative.

Mr. Andrus's veto Friday ended what many opponents of abortion had said was their best chance to enact a state law that could be used to challenge Roe v. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that legalized abortion nationwide.

But Guam, a U.S. territory in the Pacific, enacted a law banning most abortions and making it a crime for a doctor to provide one.

A federal judge has blocked enforcement of the law until after a trial of a lawsuit challenging it, which is scheduled to begin May 8.

Supporters of the Idaho bill thought they had an ally in Mr. Andrus, a longtime abortion opponent. But they booed his announcement Friday and said they no longer considered the three-term governor an ally.

"The governor has no right to call himself pro-life," said Brian Johnston, western director of the National Right to Life Movement.

Mr. Andrus said that his decision was not influenced by the threat, issued by women's groups last week, of a boycott of Idaho products, such as potatoes.

What troubled Mr. Andrus has kept similar bills from winning approval elsewhere.

"This law would force the woman to compound the tragedy of rape," he said.

Referring to the seven-day reporting requirement for victims of rape, he said that on the eighth day, a woman "ceases to be the victim and becomes a criminal."

The bill, Mr. Andrus added, "was conceived outside our state for the sole purpose of getting this issue back before the Supreme Court."

"I believe, and am confident the people of Idaho believe, that we can make our own judgments on this terribly important issue," he said.

The Idaho bill was aimed at the perceived objections of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who is considered the swing vote on a divided Supreme Court.

Colombia Cocaine Barons Cancel Truce

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — Leaders of the Medellín cocaine network have announced a return to a war of terrorism against the government in retaliation for renewed extraditions of drug trafficking suspects.

In a communiqué to local radio stations, "The Extraditables," as leaders of the network call themselves, vowed to execute Colombian government officials and members of a family that operates a leading newspaper.

In their message Saturday, the cocaine barons threatened to set off 5,000 kilograms (5.5 tons) of dynamite in residential areas of Bogotá for every person extradited to the United States to stand trial for drug trafficking. Since August, 15 suspects have been extradited and 15 more are in prison awaiting completion of the legal paperwork.

The drug lords said they would kill judges, public officials and members of the Cano family, which owns and operates El Espectador, the nation's second-largest newspaper. The paper has taken a strong stand against drug traffickers. In 1986, the drug network killed the publisher, Guillermo Cano. In September, it bombed the newspaper's installations.

After Aug. 18, when the government declared all-out war against the traffickers and reinstituted extradition after the killing of a presidential candidate, Luis Carlos Galán, the network set off 263 bombs, killing 209 people and wounding hundreds of others.

The network declared a truce Jan. 17 and, until recently, there was virtually no violence and no extraditions. But on March 22, a presidential candidate was killed. Extradition resumed Wednesday.

The period of relative calm led critics to charge that President Virgilio Barco Vargas had negotiated a secret truce with the traffickers in exchange for the freedom of the kidnapped son of a leading official.

On Friday night, Mr. Barco denied in a nationally televised speech that his government has negotiated with drug traffickers or lost its will to fight the cocaine barons, whom he said were a threat to the democratic system.

"Our firm policy against organized crime and narco-terrorism is unchanged," Mr. Barco said. "The policy has been successful and should not be modified."

In their statement, the drug barons said they would set off bombs in Medellín if two men supposedly arrested in the town of Envigado, on the outskirts of the city, were not freed. The authorities say Envigado is the headquarters of a leader of the cocaine network, Pablo Escobar Gaviria. The town was placed under martial law Friday, and its police force was disarmed and disbanded.

The threats come as the Medellín ring is rebuilding its powerful paramilitary structure, believed by the authorities to have been responsible for hundreds of killings, Colombian and U.S. specialists said.

They said that the paramilitary wing had been led by José Gonzalo Rodríguez Gacha, the second-in-command of the Medellín network, and had fallen into disarray when he was killed Dec. 15 by the police, but that it was now being rebuilt.

Police and diplomatic sources say it is probable that the new organization, calling itself the Rodríguez Gacha Commandos, carried out the assassination on March 22 of a leftist presidential candidate, Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, with the consent of Mr. Escobar. Many commentators in Colombia at first attributed the slaying to rightist death squads.

U.S. Agencies Spar on Burma Drug Issue

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — With nearly half the world's opium now being grown in Burma and increasing amounts of Southeast Asian heroin going to the United States, a squabble has broken out between the State Department and the Drug Enforcement Administration over whether to renew ties and financing to the Burmese military government, Western diplomats and law-enforcement authorities say.

The debate centers on how best to encourage the Burmese military authorities, which have a weak record in drug interdiction, to do better.

In essence, the State Department regards Burma's claims to have renewed the fight against drugs as cynical and designed to attract Western contacts and aid, diplomats say, while Drug Enforcement Administration is said to be contemplating the restoration of anti-drug financing as a way to test the sincerity of the Burmese and begin reducing production.

Contacts between drug agency officials and the Burmese government were sharply criticized on March 22 by Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, a New York Democrat.

In a statement, he called the Burmese government "contemptible" and suggested the drug agency was "running its own foreign policy." He added, "The DEA's policy is at odds with the State Department's, and it is repugnant to see."

Senior Western diplomats said that the intragovernmental disagreement about Burma was real and that no decision had been made to renew financing.

The diplomats said the drug agency, however skeptical of Burmese sincerity, was supposed to explore ways to reduce the flow of heroin into the United States.

In August and September 1988, the Burmese military crushed demonstrations for democracy, killing thousands of unarmed demonstrators.

All U.S. aid and loans were suspended, including a program costing $6 million to $8 million a year for opium eradication.

The program had been widely criticized. Some of the aid and the helicopters provided had been used to fight ethnic insurgents like the Karen and Mon, who are seeking autonomy.

From 1984 to 1988, a Burma-based diplomat said, the Burmese opium crop increased 40 percent a year.

But now, by all accounts, opium production is out of control.

According to Melvyn Levitsky, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics matters, the crop during the 1988-89 growing season exceeded 2,600 metric tons of opium compared with about 1,600 tons in 1987-88.

The crop this season is expected to be close to 3,000 tons, which will produce roughly 300 tons of pure heroin.

"For two years, despite having the necessary equipment and chemicals, the military government has done nothing in crop eradication or drug interdiction," a Burma-based diplomat said.

"Some people think they're trying to stick it to the West."

In addition, he said, the military has let some drug traffickers operate freely in exchange for help in the battle against Karen insurgents, who have little or no involvement with opium, and to facilitate the trade of teak logs with Thailand.

He singled out Khun Sa, also known as Chang Chi-fu, a Shan whose indictment by a New York grand jury on 10 counts of drug trafficking was unsealed March 15.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Assets, Not Income, Are the Basis of Hope

"Why do so many poor people engage in behavior that seems calculated to keep them poor?" William Raspberry asks in his Washington Post column. They tend to have more children than those who are better off, to put less emphasis on education, to buy things they don't seem to need and can't afford and to make little effort to save for a rainy day. Not all the poor, but *many of them.*

The writer goes on to cite Michael Sherraden, associate professor at Washington University's school of social work, who says that others are likely to be more future-oriented. The reasons, he says, have less to do with income than with assets.

If a young mother owns her own home, for instance, she begins to pay more attention to real-estate values, property taxes and maintenance costs. If she has a certificate of deposit, she is more likely to pay attention to interest rates.

"It is the assets themselves that create this effect," Mr. Sherraden adds, "as opposed to educational programs or exhortations toward better values."

He proposes supplanting traditional welfare, which focuses on income, with helping people build assets.

"With assets," Mr. Sherraden says, people "pursue long-term goals. While incomes feed people's stomachs, assets change their heads." Assets provide stability, he says, and create a focus on the future. Assets, he says, are "hope in concrete form."

Notes About People

Representative **Brian L. Dorgan**, Democrat of North Dakota, came out against an MX missile program that would have created 350 jobs in his state. He got overwhelmingly favorable mail from his constituents. Without commissioning a poll, he said on the House floor that such a program is "not the economic activity that builds a better future for us or our children." Mayor Mike Polovitz of Grand Forks, where the missiles would have been based, said, "I guess I'd have to come out and agree with him." An editorial in The Minot Daily News, which campaigned for the missiles, was headlined "Dorgan Deserves Credit."

Short Takes

Most public utilities urge people to use more electricity, but not Consolidated Edison, which furnishes electricity to New York City and suburban Westchester County, New York. Already straining capacity, and with scant prospects of new power plants because of environmental concerns, Con Ed has been subsidizing more efficient lights and motors for commercial customers and is running advertisements urging householders to weatherproof their dwellings and turn off appliances when they are not needed.

Fathers and Sons: Charles Rothenberg, who set his 7-year-old son, David, afire to get back at his former wife, is free on parole in Oakland, California, after seven years behind bars. The boy, now 14, has said he does not want to see his father. The father acquiesces. "Someday before I die, I'd like to see David," he says. "But I see that as remote."

● Grand jurors in New York City have dismissed a manslaughter indictment against Rodney Sumter, 39, a construction worker who fought back when he and his 4-year-old son were set upon Jan. 21 by a homeless man in the subway. The man died after his head hit the concrete platform.

Sound bites shouldn't be dismissed as frivolous, say Andrew Savitz and Mark Katz, who were aides to Michael S. Dukakis during his losing presidential campaign in 1988. In a New York Times article, they contend that "memorable sound bites don't substitute for substance; they convey it." They cite "E=mc²," "The British are coming," and the first sound bite, "Let there be light." And "Read my lips — no new taxes," they say, "may yet prove to be the slash of a double-edged sword" for George Bush.

No, you can't use your meat knife to cut your lettuce, says Judith Martin in the syndicated Miss Manners column. Asked by a reader whether this is "another of those pesky, inane little rules of etiquette that must be followed mindlessly," she replies, "Why are you insulting etiquette? Why aren't you insulting the pesky, inane, mindless chef who failed to reduce this salad to bite-size pieces with the kitchen knife?"

The Los Angeles Times congratulates the U.S. Postal Service for its stamps honoring classic films and has some suggestions of its own, like waiting for a letter to arrive ("From Here to Eternity"), ever-increasing stamp prices ("Take the Money and Run"), lost letters ("The Abyss") and the latest postal reorganization ("Plan 9 From Outer Space").

Arthur Higbee

Harry Bridges, Labor Organizer in U.S., Dies at 88

New York Times Service

Harry Bridges, a labor leader who organized longshoremen on the U.S. West Coast in the 1930s, died of emphysema Friday at his residence in San Francisco. He was 88.

Mr. Bridges, who was born in Australia and who entered the United States by jumping ship in 1920, was an unyielding unionist at a time when dock strikes could cripple segments of the economy.

He came to the San Francisco docks in 1922, when stevedores reported for the "shape-up" before sunrise to be picked for work or sent away.

His passion for union militancy came to the fore in 1933 as he led a group of organizers to establish a longshoremen's local in San Francisco. As its president, Mr. Bridges had strong support from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union when Congress tried to deport him in the 1940s. The vote of 330 to 42 in the House of Representatives was overturned by the Supreme Court.

The ILWU, which Mr. Bridges headed until 1977, has lost much of its membership and influence to technology.

■ *Other Deaths:*

Helen Hoke Watts, 86, the author and publisher of such children's books as "The Horse That Took the Milk Around" and "Too Many Kittens," of pneumonia in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Joseph O. Hirschfelder, 78, a founder of modern theoretical chemistry and a member of the World War II atom-bomb Manhattan Project, of cancer Friday in Madison, Wisconsin.

Czechoslovak Clerics Seated

Reuters

PRAGUE — The Roman Catholic Church has filled its last two bishopric vacancies in Czechoslovakia, the CTK news agency reported. Vojtech Cikrle was consecrated bishop of Brno, south Moravia, on Saturday, and Miloslav Vlk was consecrated bishop of Ceske Budejovice, south Bohemia.

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Welcome To AUSTRIAN

3 Romanian Minority Parties Allied Against Front

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

BUCHAREST — Romania's three oldest independent political parties have decided to join forces in national elections on May 20.

As an alliance, they pose the first significant political challenge to the dominant National Salvation Front since it took power after the December overthrow of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The alliance of the National Liberal Party, the National Peasants Party and the far smaller Social Democratic Party announced Saturday seems likely to make the election a real contest rather than the rout for the Front that had been expected when the parties were bickering among themselves.

The pact between the three "historic" — that is, pre-Communist — parties also is expected to help the chances of the Liberal Party leader, Radu Campeanu, who is emerging as a strong candidate to run against the Front's leader and Romania's acting president, Ion Iliescu.

The Front took power after Mr. Ceausescu's fall and still dominates the country's provisional coalition government. Individually, the Liberal, Peasants and Social Democratic parties were not thought strong enough to compete against the Front, but together they will be the dominant force among more than 50 independent parties.

The pact comes as all three are scrambling to position campaign workers in the countryside for Romania's first free parliamentary and presidential contests since 1937.

Leaders of the three parties said on the weekend that an alliance would give them a chance to win a majority of seats in a new parliament.

The parties are united in their anti-communism stand but divided on other issues, such as repairing the country's battered economy.

"An alliance between the three parties will forge a greater unity between the electorate and give them courage," said Mr. Campeanu, a 66-year-old engineer who was imprisoned for nine years by the Communist Party.

In the first weeks after Mr. Ceausescu's execution in December, high-ranking Communist officials in the Front said that Mr. Campeanu had spent too many years out of the country to be a credible leader. But in the past two months, Mr. Campeanu has fought back, giving interviews on state television to explain that his 14 years of political exile in France came after years of imprisonment in Romania.

Under Mr. Campeanu's leadership, the Liberal Party has displayed a dignified, more moderate stance than the Peasants Party. Two weeks ago Peasants Party leaders accused Mr. Iliescu of being anti-Romanian when he blamed both Romanians and ethnic Hungarians for recent violence in Transylvania.

Both the Liberals and the Peasants Party have been playing up their roots as so-called "historic parties," founded in the 19th century and gradually suppressed after Romania became a Communist state after World War II.

Mr. Iliescu, Prime Minister Petre Roman and other members of the Front have been attacked by the Liberal and Peasants parties for their pasts as high-ranking members of the country's Communist Party.

The parties are united in their anti-communism stand but divided on other important issues, such as repairing Romania's battered economy and finding a formula for returning state-owned farmland to its former owners.

The Liberals advocate rapid transition to a Western-style, free-market economy, while the Peasants Party wants a slower transition and a more mixed economy.

Both have spoken in favor of redistributing vast tracts of land, but neither has yet presented a detailed plan to cope with the welter of claim and counterclaim likely to emerge once such a process starts.

The Front wants to restrict private enterprise to shops and other small-scale service businesses and has taken the most conservative position on land reform.

■ Peaceful Demonstration

Several thousand protesters demonstrated against the interim government Sunday after a day of national remembrance for those killed in the December overthrow of Mr. Ceausescu, Reuters reported from Bucharest.

There were no incidents as the protesters massed peacefully, shouting slogans against the Front and against Mr. Iliescu, whom they identify with the ousted Communist regime. On Saturday, Mr. Campeanu, the Liberal Party leader, said he would challenge Mr. Iliescu in the May presidential elections.

Sunday's was the biggest rally in the Romanian capital since Feb. 18, when demonstrators ransacked government headquarters. Apparently fearing a similar attack, troops and military policemen cordoned off the six-story building and blocked the front with 15 armored personnel carriers.

Reuters

A policeman arresting a man in London after rioting erupted during a protest against a new tax.

UNION: *Anger in the East*

(Continued from page 1)

man money supply, let loose pent-up consumer demand in East Germany and send inflation and interest rates rapidly upward.

The new plan appears certain to anger many East Germans just weeks after a coalition backed by Mr. Kohl scored a convincing victory in East Germany's first free elections. The backlash could imperil his agenda for reunification.

Mr. Kohl denied Saturday that he had promised greater protection for those with small savings. He said he had pledged only "to find a helpful formula for ordinary citizens to convert their savings."

Otto Lambsdorff, the head of the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition, told the newspaper Die Welt that it would be unacceptable to limit the one-to-one rate to the first 2,000 marks of savings.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, also a Free Democrat, said in a radio interview that the discussion of the Bundesbank proposal was "unspeakable."

"It's as if they were talking about stock market prices of a big business and not about the fate of 17 million people," he said.

Monetary union would make the Deutsche mark the sole German currency and give the Bundesbank control of East Germany's monetary policy and banking system.

(Reuters, NYT, AFP)

GERMANY: *Two Nations Undergo the Pains of Growing Back Together*

(Continued from page 1)

trust of foreign neighbors for a peaceful and united country.

"I always believed that Germany would rise again as one nation," The Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in March. "History is fulfilling itself."

Already the continent's largest, most thriving economy, Germany is rapidly shedding its postwar stepchild status.

"Europe's pivotal point will move from the west toward the center, probably toward Berlin," said Gerhard von Glinski, a West German political commentator.

Citing a "basic law of geopolitics," he said that "a fall of Russia means the rise of Germany," with Germany taking over much of the Soviet Union's sphere of influence in Central Europe.

When Communist domination began to fade last fall, the region looked across to the affluent example of West Germany, a nation of 61 million people that exports twice the value of goods of any other European country. Now West German diplomats talk about their role not only in rebuilding East Germany but also in reconstructing struggling economies throughout the region.

Bonn wants to revive the traditional role that German culture played in prewar Europe. It is retraining 1,000 Russian language instructors to teach German at Goethe Institutes opening to promote German language and culture in Moscow, Warsaw, Prague and Sofia.

But the euphoria of November, when the Berlin Wall burst open under the pressure of demonstrators who toppled a repressive Communist regime without shedding a drop of blood, is over. Ended are the days when the former West German chancellor, Willy Brandt, could draw roars from an East German crowd simply by saying that soon, "We will again be among ourselves."

In the East, the pride of winning a peaceful revolution and conducting the first free elections in 57 years has been overtaken by an eagerness to achieve a Western way of life and by resentment about a perceived arrogance of their cousins beyond the wall.

The promise of getting Deutsche marks — which East Germans call "real money" — by July has eased the westward flow of families, but few East Germans relish the prospect of more West Germans coming over to flaunt their wealth.

In the West, the sheer joy of reunited families and the exciting game of playing magnanimous baron to the freed serfs of the East has been replaced by fears of hard times, higher taxes and competition for jobs.

Estimates of rebuilding East Germany in the West's image have run as high as $300 billion, but a new poll of West German business and political leaders found 77 percent opposed to new taxes to help boost East Germany to a Western living standard.

The Germany that will emerge from postwar division wants to be seen as fundamentally different from the one that was crushed by the Allies in 1945.

On the 51st anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia, the German president, Richard von Weizsäcker, became the first foreign leader to be received by President Vaclav Havel.

When Mr. Havel said he did not fear German reunification, Mr. von Weizsäcker said he was "overwhelmed by the trust you place in us Germans."

That trust, Mr. von Weizsäcker said later, means a new Germany would have the freedom to carve out its own political and military role, unhindered by restrictions that have limited its sovereignty since the defeat of Hitler.

Germany would be able, for example, to commit troops to United Nations peacekeeping missions, to restore its capital in Berlin or to take back control of vast stretches of land now reserved for NATO forces.

But Mr. von Weizsäcker quickly added that a new Germany would have new responsibilities, not only to help Central Europe build market economies but also to push for the continent's economic and political integration.

Only through a united Europe can Germans finally be freed of international fears of a Germany that goes its own way and tries to drag the rest of the world along, Mr. von Weizsäcker said.

International worries about reunification have focused on how to secure peace in Europe now that the boundary between the Germanys is no longer the fault line dividing East from West. Can NATO and Soviet troops be stationed in one country? Do nuclear weapons stored on German soil and aimed at other Germans make sense any longer?

As diplomatic discussions of such questions unfolds, beginning with talks among the two Germanys and the four World War II Allies and culminating in a European conference this fall, Germans seem to be looking inward.

A new poll by the Allensbach Institute, West Germany's leading opinion survey, finds the most important issue on German minds to be the environment, followed by several financial matters and reunification. At the bottom of the list is military security, the major concern of 3 percent of West Germans.

When they do think about security, West Germans and their government differ sharply. Despite Mr. Kohl's strong support for maintaining Germany's Western ties through membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, several polls show the people are more open to neutrality.

While the rest of the world tries to restructure Europe around a reunited Germany, the Germans are concentrating on adjusting their economy to fit new political parameters. If the price they must pay for reunification is to help bail the Soviet Union out of its economic morass, Bonn politicians say they are willing to do so.

Even as West German companies plan enormous investments in the East — Opel will build 150,000 cars a year in East Germany, Volkswagen will pump in $3 billion — West German politicians tell foreigners that reunification is not creating an economic behemoth, but will only boost their gross national product by one-tenth.

Such arguments will not wash, according to a former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. Because political power in the 1990s will stem not from military but from financial might, he says that fear of the new Germany will arise unless Germans quickly cede some of their newfound sovereignty to a united Europe.

For that reason, Mr. Kohl has sought to link his push for a rapid merger of the Germanys with an acceleration of the political and economic integration of Europe.

For months Mr. Kohl seemed to pursue reunification with single-minded zeal, raising anxieties among his closest European partners, particularly France, that the drive might distract Bonn from helping to build a united Europe. But now that early reunification seems assured, Mr. Kohl is devoting more attention to persuading his allies that the new Germany is willing to sacrifice national sovereignty to build a united Europe.

Although the complex web of security issues under discussion by German allies and neighbors will not be resolved for months, the delicate nature of security questions is not expected to hinder progress toward fusing the Germanys.

RIOT: *341 Arrested, 133 Hurt in London Tax Protest*

(Continued from page 1)

ment, George Galloway, who attended the rally and who opposes the new tax, said, "There seems to be a disinherited class in London who are ready to do these kind of things."

The fact that the community charge is the same for rich and poor alike — and that some of the highest charges, set by Labor-dominated local councils, will fall on people in the poorest London neighborhoods — has led to widespread protests and has sent Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party plunging in public opinion polls.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking to reporters Sunday as she left church at her official country estate, Chequers, said she felt "absolute horror" at the violence.

"People have a right to demonstrate peacefully," she said. "The place to discuss this is in Parliament. These people are totally against democracy."

Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, said in a statement that the violence was "criminal."

"The people who caused it must be treated as criminals," he said. "They went to the demonstration to make a riot, and, as a result, caused severe injuries to the police and to innocent people."

Labor says that the community charge is a regressive tax, but the government says the indigent and the elderly can obtain rebates.

Mrs. Thatcher, with a majority of nearly 100 seats in the House of Commons, was able to push the system through, as she is also pushing through controversial legislation on changing the National Health Service and the way British television is regulated.

The Conservatives pledged in their 1987 election manifesto to introduce the new charge to replace the equally unpopular system of real estate taxes that were paid only by property owners, or people who rented from them.

In Scotland, where a 1985 reassessment of property values was tremendously unpopular among Conservative voters, the new system went into effect a year ago. In England and Wales, residents will start getting their bills this week, and in many cases they are much higher than what the government forecast.

Labor-dominated local government councils in the low-income London neighborhoods of Haringey and Lambeth, for instance, have set the rates at £572.89 and £547.89 per person (about $945 and $905).

Mrs. Thatcher's theory is that voters will eventually stop blaming her for the new tax and blame the local councils instead. She has held to this view despite her party's steadily declining popularity and calls by disgruntled members of Parliament for her resignation before the next elections, which must be called by 1992.

Mrs. Thatcher told a Conservative gathering in Cheltenham on Saturday that there was "no vacancy" for her job.

On Sunday, asked whether the government would take further measures to ease the burden of the new charge, she noted that the City of Westminster, the Conservative-controlled central business and residential district of London where the riots took place Saturday, had set the rate at only £196.

"Many Labor local authorities have imposed a community charge which is much higher than that," she said.

ANC: *Mandela Defends Cancellation of Negotiations*

(Continued from page 1)

should not have caused the ANC to withdraw from the talks, because such meetings could help prevent similar incidents in the future.

The black nationalist movement said it was halting participation to make the point that "the people of South Africa have the right to assemble and demonstrate in support of their just demands."

"We claim this as an inalienable right, not as a favor conceded by the regime at its discretion," the statement said.

On Thursday, the police in Sebokeng, a black township 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Johannesburg, fired tear gas, shotguns and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of thousands that had gathered to deliver a petition complaining about living conditions in the township and demanding the resignation of the municipal council.

A local magistrate had denied permission for the march.

Sixteen people died and 400 were hurt in the violence that engulfed the township, the ANC said.

Other estimates put the number of dead at 11. Most if not all were said to have been killed by police fire.

The police said that officers had fired because they felt threatened by so many demonstrators, who were said to number from 15,000 to 50,000. They also said that some protesters were carrying clubs and other weapons.

Some victims told reporters that they were unarmed and that they had been shot while running away.

Wynand Malan, a leader of the liberal Democratic Party, said that the shooting at Sebokeng did not warrant a cancellation of the meeting, because other courses of action were available, such as the appointment of a judicial commission to investigate the violence.

The ANC said that it wanted the government to demonstrate its commitment to peace by bringing "the trigger-happy police, vigilantes and other perpetrators of this violence to justice with all deliberate speed."

But it did not make this a condition for rescheduling the talks.

(AP, NYT)

CHINA: *In Beijing, Tiananmen Square Is Sealed Off*

(Continued from page 1)

block radius around the square starting early Sunday.

The Beijing municipal government enlisted thousands of Young Pioneers, the primary school equivalent of the Communist Youth League, to stage small parades within the square to hail the spirit of Lei Feng, a deceased and perhaps mythical model soldier who allegedly gave complete, blind devotion to the party, and to welcome the Asian Games which Beijing is holding in September.

The socialist extravaganza, focused around the Monument to the People's Heroes, began after dawn and lasted until late afternoon. The show provided the authorities an excuse to cordon off most of the square.

Later, the square was opened once again to the public, but few persons entered.

Dissident groups in exile had called on Beijing citizens to "take a walk" either as individuals or in small groups to the square Sunday to express their support for the now-banned democracy movement, which was based there last spring.

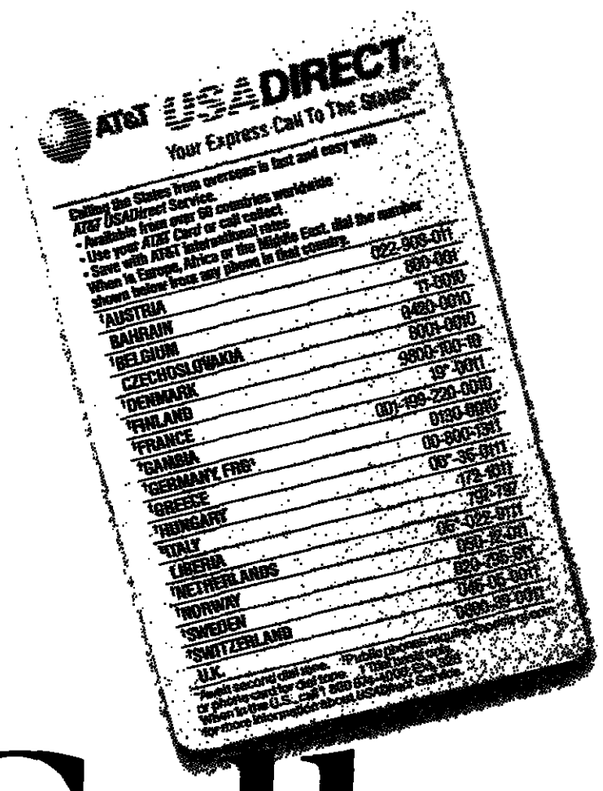
Posters put up recently at Beijing University, whose students led last spring's movement, also called for a walk to the square.

"Last spring, the students organized demonstrations here," said a university student who found policemen blocking entry to the square.

"Now the government has closed off the square to hold its own demonstration," said the student, who last left the square on June 4, when the army launched an assault into the center of the city.

"Last June, many students fled Beijing out of fear," he said. "But judging by the security forces surrounding the square, it's now the party leaders who are afraid.

"They can't sleep at night, but we now sleep very well. We're saving our strength for the right moment."



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ACROSS

1 Use the phone
5 Hairdo for a soul brother
9 Spot for sports
14 Killer whale
15 Food regimen
16 Dud
17 Make-or-break spot
20 Made beloved
21 Stat for Saberhagen
22 —— Zeppelin (rock group)
23 Fail to tip a waiter
26 Dwell
30 Nigerian native
32 Roman tyrant
34 Radioactive element
35 Frustrates
37 Auto org.
38 Voting results
41 Pie —— mode
42 Slowpoke
43 Upright
44 Cloy
46 Nurturing initials
47 Central points
48 Thick
50 Port. money
52 Rex Harrison's title
53 Inappropriate
58 SASE, etc.
62 Conscious
63 Fissionable unit
64 Grape product
65 Arab kingdom
66 Trifles
67 Deface

DOWN

1 Info
2 Tonic ingredient
3 Part of DNA
4 Path
5 Worship
6 Tooted, as in "The Spirit of '76"
7 Tear apart
8 A Siouan
9 Lively
10 Keep
11 Ratite bird
12 Scand. land
13 Actress Jillian
18 Natural abilities
19 Put on new platforms
24 Dreaded
25 Nobelist in Literature: 1921
26 Regions
27 Sentimental song
28 Conceive
29 "What's up, ——?"
30 Column type
31 Rotate floating logs
33 Kilns
35 Paddock newcomer
36 Letterpress's cousin
39 Hospital resident
40 Tail· Comb form
45 Make certain
49 Sea nymph
50 Diplomat
51 Holds back
53 Biblical preposition
54 Cuts the grass
55 "Beowulf" is one
56 Hyena in a Capp strip
57 North Sea feeder
58 Beam
59 Homonym for you
60 Topper for Scotty
61 Have a snack

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	E	D	L	I	N	E		H	O	S	T	E	S	S
A	P	R	I	C	O	T		O	T	T	O	M	A	N
D	I	A	V	O	L	O		T	R	E	M	B	L	E
A	S	I		N	O	N	S	T	O	P		R	A	E
M	O	N			I	L	E				A	D	Z	
E	D	E	M	A		A	A	R		L	U	C	I	E
S	E	D	U	C	I	N	G		T	O	K	E	N	S
		R	U	T	S		C	O	C	A				
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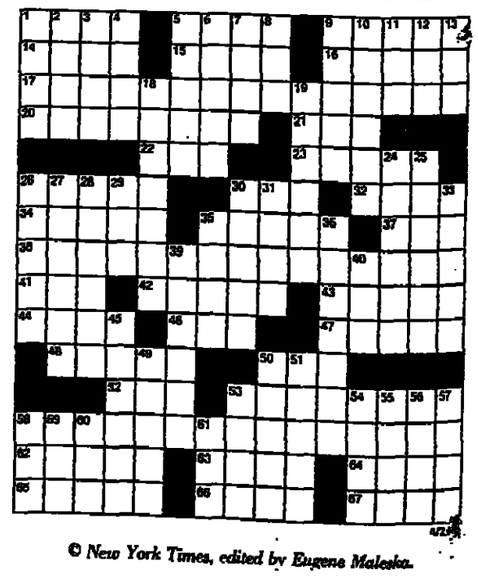
A	C	E		D	I	O	R	A	M	A		P	O	C
T	A	M	P	I	C	O		S	O	L	O	I	S	T
E	T	E	R	N	A	L		S	I	T	U	A	T	E
D	E	N	I	A	L	S		E	L	A	P	S	E	D



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Jim Hollander/Reuters

Two Soviet immigrants tasting matzoh Sunday in Jerusalem as they prepare for Passover April 9.

Rate of Soviet Jews Reaching Israel Is Down, Reversing Trend for Year

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Amid confusion about the status of the air routes by which most Soviet Jewish emigrants get to Israel, a senior Israeli immigration official says the number of arrivals has shown "a slight decrease" for the first time since the latest wave of emigration began last year.

"It's too early to assess what caused this," said the official, who asked *not to be identified*.

Before now, immigration had been increasing steadily, reaching almost 1,500 Jews a week. He did not specify the latest weekly figure.

Israeli officials continue to try to interpret conflicting decisions made in March by the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, and the Hungarian carrier, Malev, on whether they would fly emigrating Jews to Israel through Budapest, the transit point for two-thirds of the new immigrants.

After a series of protests from Arab governments that accused Israel of planning to settle the new arrivals in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Malev canceled the charter flights on March 21, saying it was reacting to terrorist threats to attack the planes.

A few days later, Aeroflot said it was no longer booking tickets to Budapest for emigrating Jews, saying it was responding to Malev's request.

But late in the week, the Hungarians announced that the regularly scheduled flights carrying Soviet Jews to Israel would continue, and that while there would be no more special charter flights, extra planes were being added to the regularly scheduled routes to accommodate the Soviet immigrants.

Israeli officials suggested that Hungary wants to continue serving as the transit point for Soviet Jews without officially acknowledging its role, hoping Arab anger might be assuaged.

Whatever happens in Budapest now, Israeli officials are working hard to find a replacement transit point.

Both Poland and Finland have tentatively offered their airports.

Before Friday, the terrorist threats cited by Malev had remained just that.

But on Friday, two Poles were shot and wounded in Beirut, and a guerrilla group said in a note sent to a Beirut newspaper Saturday that it had made the attack as a warning to Poland not to transport Jews "to our sacred Palestinian land."

In Warsaw, a Foreign Ministry official said "nothing changes."

Ethiopia Expels 2 Libyans After Blast

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government expelled two Libyan diplomats on the weekend after a minor explosion in the Addis Ababa Hilton, where the Israeli ambassador lives.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs accused the Libyans of "activities incompatible" with their diplomatic status, a phrase usually used to mean spying, and said their continued presence "would be prejudicial to the national security of Ethiopia."

It identified the diplomats as Ali A. Awidan, a senior member of the Libyan Embassy, and Saied S. Saied, an administrative officer.

The expulsions Saturday followed the explosion on Friday night of what Ethiopian officials described as a time bomb in a men's bathroom at the hotel. No injuries were reported, and only minor damage was caused by the bomb, Ethiopian officials said.

Meir Joffe, the Israeli ambassador, said the explosion was not near his apartment. He has held his post since November, when Ethiopia renewed diplomatic ties with Israel in a move sharply criticized by Libya.

Lebanon: 50 Killed In 2 Days

A Cease-Fire Ends Weekend Clashes

United Press International

BEIRUT — A cease-fire on Sunday ended two days of clashes between Christian forces northeast of Beirut in which at least 50 people were killed and 110 wounded.

The police said that sporadic machine-gun and mortar fire had echoed across the village of Qlaiat, where troops under Major General Michel Aoun and the militiamen of Samir Geagea's Lebanese Forces battled Friday and Saturday.

Qlaiat has been controlled by General Aoun's troops in an area that is largely a Lebanese Forces stronghold.

The police said that heavy artillery fire ended along the six-kilometer (four-mile) front late Saturday, after a Christian mediation team persuaded the two leaders to stop shooting.

Military sources said that Mr. Geagea had launched attacks against positions in Qlaiat to drive General Aoun's troops out of the area and to distract the general from attacking militia headquarters in East Beirut.

More than 50 people were killed and 110 were wounded in two days, raising the toll in two months to 850 dead and 2,820 wounded.

Security sources in East Beirut said that neither faction could score a clear victory or gain ground.

Military sources said that about 1,000 troops, backed by tanks, armored personnel carriers and steady shelling from 200 artillery pieces, confronted a militia force with similar firepower.

"It is clear that the struggle in East Beirut has reached the limit of a military parity between the two sides," said the East Beirut newspaper Ad Diyar. "The power of each side stopped at front lines separating them inside the Christian enclave" in central Lebanon, it said.

The Christian mediation team has failed to find grounds for a political agreement as General Aoun and Mr. Geagea have wrestled for control of the enclave.

Helicopter Saves F-18 Pilot

The Associated Press

GAETA, Italy — A U.S. Navy F-18 fighter, operating from the carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, crashed in the western Mediterranean during routine operations but the pilot was quickly rescued by helicopter, a spokesman for the 6th Fleet said Sunday.

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International Herald Tribune
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OPINION

Fight to the Last Afghan?

A year after Moscow withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, the prospects of peace remain dim. True, one somber possibility was recently averted: A Communist radical, the defense minister who attempted a coup against President Najib, lost out. He apparently distrusted the Najib diplomatic initiatives to the guerrillas. But there is still no visible prospect of peace. General Najib offers talks but rejects the precondition, his resignation, that guerrilla groups demand.

Regrettably, the resistance, having proved its valor in battle, has yet to show a political touch. Its divisions seem as bitter and deep as those among government forces, and leave the guerrillas vulnerable to manipulation by their arms suppliers, especially Pakistan, whose first concern is the postwar balance of tribal power. This line of Pakistani policy reinforces the strong tendency in the resistance to regard President Najib strictly in his undeniable aspect as a collaborator with a previous Kremlin leadership's invasion.

The Kremlin, which expensively sustains him, claims that he is a tested and, at least by contrast with the radicals, moderate politician who would make a suitable partner for the resistance to consult in ending the war. A suitable temporary partner: The Kremlin suggests that he would step out of the picture after negotiations began.

Many false hopes have sustained American policy in the year since Moscow withdrew. The guerrillas could not organize a successful military assault. Nor have they organized an alternative political structure. The Kabul regime has not collapsed. Nor has there been a successful coup. The Bush administration has taken a tentative step or two on the diplomatic path but no more, and has spurned Moscow's call for a mutual halt to foreign arms supplies.

The latest coup failure sharpens Washington's policy choice as a new summer of battle looms. It can keep on supporting the all-or-nothing goal of some in the resistance of ousting General Najib, or it can start a more serious testing of the diplomatic possibilities. To do the latter would anger some guerrillas and stir up the Republican Party's fight-to-the-last-Afghan right. The alternative is open-ended war in a country that has suffered terribly for more than a decade.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

About Free Trade Pacts

Last week's announcement that Mexico and the United States would seek to negotiate a bilateral trade agreement appears to be part of a trend. Last year the United States and Canada signed such a pact, and now Senator Phil Gramm has called for offering similar agreements to the struggling countries of Eastern Europe if they create market-based economies.

Are bilateral free trade pacts sound policy or a dangerous fad? In the case of Mexico, a close neighbor and large trade partner, sound policy. In the case of more distant countries, a dangerous fad. A proliferation of bilateral pacts would undermine current U.S. efforts to negotiate multilateral, nondiscriminatory trade agreements.

There is obvious appeal to the idea of a free trade pact between the United States and Mexico. U.S. capital and high-tech exports would flow into Mexico, directly helping consumers and forcing Mexican businesses to produce better and cheaper goods. And the mere fact of such an agreement would mark an end to Mexico's 80-year policy of economic protectionism; foreign investors around the globe would be likely to respond favorably.

The United States would also benefit — from inexpensive Mexican oil, textiles and manufactured goods. And a more prosperous Mexican economy should ease the flow of illegal immigrants, alleviating a serious source of friction between the two countries.

Yet bilateral free trade pacts may also victimize innocent allies. If Mexico, or Eastern Europe, for that matter, gains privileged access to the United States, exports from Central and South America of items like textiles will suffer. Michael Aho, director of economic studies at the Council on Foreign Relations, predicts that the politics could become ferocious and might subjugate important trade policy to legislative whim.

Furthermore, bilateral pacts can damage the U.S. economy by diverting trade from low-cost foreign suppliers. For example, Brazil may sell dresses to the United States for less than Mexico. But if the United States imposes tariffs on Brazil but not on Mexico, U.S. consumers will buy from Mexico. As a result the American economy will have to spend more of its output on dresses than it needs to.

Still, in the case of Mexico, these possible drawbacks are far outweighed by the potential benefits to both countries. Where economies are so entwined and negotiations are possible, governments have an obligation to explore the possibilities.

Extending the same offer to more distant countries makes much less sense. Negotiations over a new international trade agreement are at a delicate stage and are scheduled to conclude by the end of the year. A rush to sign new bilateral pacts would signal a weakened U.S. resolve to establish fair rules that apply equally to everyone. Now is not the time to send such a message.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Helping Eastern Europe

Everybody wants to help Eastern Europe, but not everybody agrees how to do it. One of the better ideas — a French idea — is an international bank to ensure a flow of credit to the Eastern countries as they struggle to revive their ravaged economies and move toward democracy. That bank is now taking shape, and the sponsoring governments are negotiating their way through the list of key issues. How much will it lend to the Soviets? How much of the money will go toward developing the private sector and how much to public infrastructure? How much will each of the Western countries contribute, and who will actually control the lending?

The new bank's total lending authority will probably be about $12 billion, or one-tenth that of the World Bank, on which it is modeled. One reason for founding a new institution is to avoid direct competition for loans between Eastern Europe and the much poorer countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America into which most of the World Bank's lending goes.

Regarding the Soviets, the Americans point out that they are still spending very large resources on their formidable armed forces. In the past couple of weeks both President George Bush and his secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas Brady, have expressed strong objections to heavy lending to the Soviets. An agreement seems to be forming to limit loans to them to the amount of capital that they contribute to the bank.

The Americans would direct more of the money to private business than the Europeans would. The Europeans observe that efficient public services are going to be essential to a growing private sector — better telephones, for example, and more electricity. Here a tentative agreement would limit the support to public borrowers to 40 percent of total lending.

The proposal now on the table would give the United States 10 percent of the voting shares, more than any other country. The 12 European Community countries would have, among them, 51 percent, but because there will be a requirement for higher majorities for major decisions that would not quite amount to Western European control.

The organizers hope to get the new bank into operation around the end of this year. But that will depend on the speed with which the contributing governments ratify the agreement and put up their money. The U.S. Congress in particular has a habit of moving slowly, adding disruptive conditions and admonitions as it goes.

Congress needs to understand that this is not 1948, and that the United States is no longer the world's only source of capital. Secretary Brady warned Congress recently that the bank is going forward whether the United States joins it or not. This bank offers the United States a chance to support and influence a major Western effort to help the poorer half of Europe rebuild its economies and its societies. That is an opportunity not to be missed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Just Like Poles and Germans

Might does not make right, not even in Mikhail Gorbachev's Soviet Union. The man fêted last year as the Liberator of Warsaw, Berlin and Prague has already shown enough of a brutal streak in Lithuania to be dubbed instead the Bully of Vilnius. Mr. Gorbachev draws a distinction between the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe and the Soviet empire at home. Some differences there are, but the central point is identical: Lithuanians have as much right peaceably to decide their own future as Poles and Germans do. If Mr. Gorbachev is willing to acknowledge this, he will find a way to back his armored cars out of the Lithuanian dead end they have gone into. But if his real intention is not to release the captive parts of the Soviet empire on any reasonable terms, he will use the power — and the firepower — at his disposal to break Lithuania. That is when the West will have to show that it no longer finds Mr. Gorbachev a man it can do business with.

— The Economist (London).

The Voters Won in Hungary

No single party [was] a clear-cut winner in the first free elections held in Hungary in more than 40 years. The real winners were the voters themselves. After two generations of unfreedom, the election proceeded in the same calm and order as in more fortunate lands with a long-standing democratic tradition. And if it takes so long to count the votes, due to the shortcomings of the communications infrastructure, that only proves the need for the change of political system that will be the certain result of this election.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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Take Lithuania's Case To the World Court

By Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The writer is a Democratic senator from New York.

WASHINGTON — We are now in the midst of what might fairly be called the first crisis of the post-Cold War era. There is a triad of interests, at once conflicting and complementary, that we will encounter more than occasionally in the years to come. First, Russia. Second, the United States and other Western nations. Third, ethnic minorities — in Lithuania (Poles, Russians), in the Russian army, in the United States. Ethnicity everywhere. How we handle ourselves could set a pattern of great promise — or portent.

May I plead that there is a role here for international law, and international juridical arrangements. This is the approach the United States is least likely to explore. Once central to American foreign policy, the subject got lost in the fog of the Cold War. With that fog lifting, we shall see if we can get our directions together again.

There is one imperative. Lithuania must regain its independence. And, on our part, there is one obvious preference, namely that Mikhail Gorbachev retain his position and influence within his own country, and hence in Central Europe.

This is more than merely possible. The makings of a solution are in place. The parts fit together. If only we can bring ourselves to see this.

Part One. The Soviet occupation of Lithuania is illegal, a war crime of the Hitler-Stalin era. The Supreme Soviet has not merely acknowledged, it has asserted this fact.

Part Two. Before any of this got started, Mr. Gorbachev went to the United Nations to declare an altogether new Soviet commitment to international legality, extending to compulsory jurisdiction of the World Court over human rights issues.

Part Three. The parties to a judicial proceeding need have no doubt about the outcome. Lithuania (and Latvia, and Estonia) will be recognized as independent. The president of the Soviet Union will be in a position to accept the inevitable as being in fact the outcome of his own initiative in world affairs, one which not coincidentally may give him a stronger hand with separatist movements that make no equivalent international claim.

The situation in Lithuania is perhaps the most striking example of contractual illegality in the history of international relations. Last Tuesday, President Vytautas Landsbergis asked of the West, "Are they willing once again to sell Lithuania to the Soviet Union?" This seems to me unfair and unfortunate. For the United States did not sell Lithuania to the Soviet Union. Hitler did.

In brief, in the summer of 1939 the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany entered into an agreement that might well be described as a contract to begin World War II; that is, the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact of Aug. 23, 1939. The pact originally placed Lithuania within the Nazi "sphere of influence." On Sept. 28, in a further written agreement, Lithuania was transferred to the Soviets, as if this independent nation could be bartered about like chattel.

Excepted was a slice of Lithuanian territory known as the "Memel triangle," which included Lithuania's only port city, Memel (now known as Klaipeda). In a further supplemental protocol dated Jan. 10, 1941, the Nazis sold the Memel triangle to the Soviets for $7.5 million gold dollars. Hitler, who was already planning "Operation Barbarossa," the invasion of the Soviet Union, engaged in a marketplace transaction with Stalin over the spoils of war.

Mr. Gorbachev has repeatedly asserted that such behavior is a part of the Stalinist Soviet past. I refer in the first instance to the remarkable address delivered to the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 7, 1989, in which he pledged his country's acceptance of international rulings on such matters:

"We intend to expand the Soviet Union's participation in the controlling mechanisms of human rights under the aegis of the United Nations ... We think that the jurisdiction of the International Court in the Hague with regard to the interpretation and application of agreements on human rights must be binding on all states."

The most obvious course is for the United States to go to the General Assembly or to the Security Council and seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice. By holding Mr. Gorbachev to his own professions about international law, we can provide him a way out of the situation he finds himself in.

The Soviet Union has no claim on Lithuania. It is stolen goods. Hitler did not own the nation he sold. Title of stolen property does not pass. This need not be our only approach, but surely it should be one.

Not the least of its advantages is that proceedings before the International Court take some months — time for the situation to cool down a bit. In the interim, the court would almost certainly issue a provisional order (as it did in the case of the American hostages in Iran) directing the parties to refrain from any steps that would aggravate the situation.

I began by calling this the first crisis of the post-Cold War era. If we handle it well, it could be just that. If we don't, we could very well find ourselves back in that frozen antagonism of the past. Less ideological, to be sure. But not necessarily less dangerous.

The Washington Post.

Stop Pretending Gorbachev Could Have a Democratic Empire

By Alexander J. Motyl

NEW YORK — The Lithuanian parliament, as representative a legislative body as there ever was, asserted the popular will and passed a declaration of independence — not because of something as trifling as taxation without representation, but because of 50 years of political repression, economic mismanagement and cultural stultification.

Lithuanians view the Soviet Union with the sort of emotional intensity that Jews apply to Nazi Germany, or blacks to South Africa. They all draw the same conclusion: that criminal regimes are deserving only of unequivocal condemnation and replacement.

There is no room for compromise over sovereignty. Either a nation has it or it does not. Dual sovereignty, as Lenin realized, is an inherently unstable condition. At some point, one side must prevail over the other.

In the past, Moscow has never hesitated to subordinate non-Russian aspirations for independence to its own imperial ambitions. It seized the Ukraine, the Transcaucasus and Central Asia in 1918-1921, helped Hitler smash Poland in 1939, annexed the Baltic states in 1940 and invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

International indifference facilitated these takeovers in the past. Now only international intervention in the empire's "internal affairs" can prevent Mikhail Gorbachev from crushing independent Lithuania. As he is especially dependent on American goodwill, only Washington can tilt the balance in the Lithuanians' favor.

Washington has failed to understand that non-Russian separatism is the direct consequence of Mr. Gorbachev's policies. Supporting Mr. Gorbachev's brand of restructuring means supporting those Soviet nations that have taken the "new thinking" to heart and rationally concluded that they would be better off abandoning a politically disintegrating, economically stifling and morally reprehensible empire and joining post-Communist Eastern Europe.

Thus Washington committed two blunders that will haunt it in weeks to come. By suggesting that it might be acceptable for the Soviet Union to intervene in Romania, Washington recognized Moscow's continued hegemony in Eastern Europe. By hailing the Soviet invasion of Azerbaijan, Washington unwittingly granted Moscow the excuse it needs to crack down on Lithuania. Moscow can now argue that an outbreak of interethnic violence in Lithuania would justify the forcible reimposition of "law and order."

It is hard to see why a consistently peaceful national movement with a gentle musicologist as president should suddenly turn violent, but it is far easier to imagine a deliberate provocation by some of Lithuania's resident Russians or by the KGB. Soviet television's continued depiction of Lithuania as a country on the brink of anarchy and bloodshed suggests that this may be the scenario that Mr. Gorbachev has in mind.

There is only one way to save the Lithuanians from an angry czar. Washington should recognize Lithuanian independence immediately, tell Moscow the democratic promise of perestroika is incompatible with imperial rule and guarantee all of the Soviet Union's successor states political and economic aid in return for decolonization. Lithuania would thus be made a litmus test for Mr. Gorbachev — a test not of his political skills but of his commitment to democracy.

Washington would not be remiss in forcing him finally to declare himself: either for empire and against perestroika, or against empire and for perestroika. The alternative is to sacrifice all of Moscow's subject peoples to Mr. Gorbachev's insistence that democratic empire is a viable vision and not just an oxymoron.

The writer is an assistant professor of political science at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Rights vs. Rights: When Individuals Identify With Groups

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Circumstance has a way of tripping up thought-by-categories, and global communications now make that evident. The yardstick has to be a moral sense.

South Africa is moving to negotiate its way out of an oppressive racist system. The principle of one man, one vote cannot be denied as the essence of democracy. And yet one

Difference brings honest principles into conflict.

vote to do what — anything at all? Recognition of human rights requires a certain protection of the individual, regardless of how many disagree.

The founders of the United States soon realized that a majority is not always just or fair, and wrote the Bill of Rights to set limits to its power. They established an independent judiciary to oversee compliance against tides of social passion.

Conservatives in South Africa want to assure "group rights" against an overwhelming majority. What they mean is to protect whites against unlimited and, they fear, vengeful domination by blacks, although they put it in terms of "minorities."

But sorting out people by groups with different rights is the very foundation of apartheid, racist by definition. Protecting minorities has a generous resonance in most parts of the world, but not where it means protecting one minority's monopoly of the power and the wealth.

In Transylvania the other day, frightened ethnic Hungarians were talking to a Western reporter, after brutal attacks by ethnic Romanians, insisting on their right to use their own language, preserve their own culture and community. "Do you mean apartheid?" asked the reporter. The Hungarians were shocked. Of course not, they said, but they wanted to be themselves.

A Romanian visitor to Paris said the violence was provoked by people from the countryside trucked into the town of Tirgu-Mures by the newly revived National Peasant Party, one of dozens that have sprung up since the fall of the dictator. Not all thugs in Eastern Europe were Communist secret police. Not all anti-Communists were democrats. Old memories of Hungarian oppression when the area was ruled from Budapest have survived alongside the later inequities imposed from Bucharest.

Western Poland, which was part of Germany before Stalin forced the country to move over so he could absorb eastern Poland, still has ethnic Germans despite massive post-war expulsions. They, too, are claiming group rights, beyond the individual guarantees that a new Polish constitution is expected to provide.

Even in France, proud to have given birth to the Declaration of the Rights of Man, difference brings honest principles into conflict. Separation of church and state is a deeply imbedded gain of the revolution. There was recently a sharp controversy over the right of Muslim girls to wear a form of veil in public schools; it was a reflection of the growing friction over North African immigrants and their religion.

People are killing and abusing each other all around the world because of racial, ethnic and religious difference. Talks on how to end apartheid in South Africa are delayed and complicated by violence between supporters of the African National Congres and the Zulu Inkatha movement. Nelson Mandela's claim to preeminent black leadership will be measured by his ability to find an agreement with the Zulu leader Chief Buthelezi which the two men can induce their followers to accept.

President F. W. de Klerk's government is toying with ideas about a senate based on territorial representation rather than population (but every major territory has a black majority), or on groups (but that smacks of apartheid), to gain white acceptance of blacks' voting rights. It will not be easy to find a formula that satisfies principle and allays fear.

Is definition of groups good or bad, or fair in Romania and unfair in South Africa? Is the individual the only definition which democracy allows, or should diversity be institutionalized? Ethnicity is a human, cultural and social reality that cannot be wiped out even by so powerful an ideology and force as communism represented.

Should it also be a legal reality within a society? If so, are hierarchies tolerable, based on numbers? on property? on history? on the assertion of inherent superiority? Fragmentation into independent states is ardently urged by some. But it still leaves aggrieved minorities, and it goes against the world's many needs which require the surmounting of nationalism in cooperation.

There are answers, but they are not simple. The attempt to assert a universal rule, observed by the good and violated by the bad, brings inevitable contradictions. Circumstance matters, and it comes back to the moral command to support the weak and respect the dignity of humans.

We have to learn to live with our knowledge that people are individuals who identify with groups. There is always more to learn.

The New York Times.

To Have 'a Sarajevo,' You Need Major Powers Ready for War

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A lot has been said about the prospect of "new Sarajevos" produced by nationalism and ethnic conflict in Central and Balkan Europe. People today may have hazy notions about Danzig, Sudetenland, Sarajevo, the "Balkan Question" and the "Eastern Question," but they correctly connect them with the start of major wars.

Transylvania has recently seen bitter violence, with angry exchanges between Romanian and Hungarian governments. No one who saw the television footage of beatings and hackings and manhunts in Transylvania can fail to appreciate the enduring hatreds of the region.

These are described as nationalist hatreds. Yet the problem really is the lack of achieved or fulfilled nationalism in Central and Balkan Europe. Nationalism is a relatively modern concept there, unfulfilled and unfulfillable because of the history of the region and the complexity of its ethnic patterns, product of wave after wave of migrations into the region.

The Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires that ruled most of the area before 1918 were flexible, premodern political systems, accommodating great varieties of historical communities, some of them religious, some of them territorial, most of them ethnic, all with particular and exclusive traditions.

One could argue that Austro-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey should be seen as postmodern systems as well: examples worth reconsidering today, as people attempt to find a new basis for stability in Europe.

The problems created by the destruction of the two empires in World War I is exemplified in Transylvania. In prehistory the region was inhabited by a tribally organized people with an advanced material culture. It was conquered by Rome, subsequently overrun by Visigoths, Huns, Slavs and other migratory peoples. The Magyars — Hungarians — came in the 10th century and soon controlled the region.

German colonists — "Saxons" — came in the 12th and 13th centuries (and are still there). Teutonic knights helped the Hungarians defend the country against new migrations, including that of the Mongols.

When the Romanians arrived is disputed. They certainly were numerous in the centuries immediately following the Hungarians' arrival. Originally semi-nomadic shepherds, they mostly became, and remained, serfs.

In the late Middle Ages, Transylvania's rulers meddled in the struggle over Austrian succession, turning to the Turks for support. The result was a lingering struggle between Austrian and Turkish influences in a semi-autonomous Transylvania dominated by its Hungarian elite. In the 17th century, Transylvania became the center of Hungarian culture and humanism. The Romanian population was still at the bottom of the heap, denied equal rights.

Austria established its rule over the country in the 18th century. In 1848, Hungary offered the Romanians in Transylvania liberation if they would help Hungary fight Austria. Instead they helped Austria conquer the new liberal Hungarian state proclaimed by Lajos Kossuth. The Austrian authorities then made the Romanians the privileged people of Transylvania — until Austria and Hungary compromised their dispute and established a dual monarchy in 1867.

After World War I, the Romanians of Transylvania demanded union with the new Romanian state next door. It responded by annexing Transylvania. The postwar settlement left Transylvania Romanian. Now it was time for Romanians to oppress Hungarians.

Does anyone wonder that people were again murdering one another a few days ago in such a place? These are grudges a thousand years old, expressing cultural, religious, ethnic and class conflicts. There is no solution except reconciliation — or mass population transfers, and they would only create new grievances for new generations. But is finding a solution important? Certainly it is for Hungarians and Romanians. It is not directly important to anyone else.

That is the commonly misunderstood point. Transylvania is not, and will not foreseeably become, "Sarajevo." So long as conflicts of this kind do not involve the major powers, they concern only those directly caught up in them. In 1914 and 1939-40, the great powers deliberately intervened in and exploited Central European and Balkan nationality and territorial disputes. Hitler used the Danzig and Sudeten issues to expand eastward.

Austria in 1914 used the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo as an excuse to attack Serbia. Russia came to Serbia's aid to advance its claim to be the protector of all the Slavic peoples. Imperial Germany gave "faithful support" to Austria, and German war plans assumed that the potential threat from France had to be eliminated before major operations could begin on the eastern front. Hence the Germans' unacceptable ultimatum to France and invasion of Belgium to outflank French forces, thus bringing Britain into the war.

The great powers all had prepared for war; they believed in war as an instrument of national policy and national fulfillment, even wanted war. As one of Germany's general staff intellectuals, General Friedrich von Bernhardi, put it at the time, war was "a biological necessity," product of "the natural law ... of the struggle for existence." The choice was "world power or downfall."

Today no one believes such a thing. No major power wants war. So long as this is so, present-day equivalents to the archduke's assassination — which certainly will occur — will remain what Sarajevo would have been had Austria not moved against Serbia: an isolated terrorist act. And events in Transylvania, Serbia or Kosovo, however tragic, will remain, for the major powers, what Bismarck called them, "some damned foolish thing in the Balkans."

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Smokeless Powder

PARIS — The manoeuvres that took place yesterday [April 1] on the plateau to the east of Champigny, in the presence of General Saussier, to test the use of smokeless powder, constitute the most important military experiment made in France since the adoption of the Lebel rifle. The test was a surprise for almost everybody, and one of the results is likely to be a radical change in the uniform of the French army.

1915: Karpathian War

LONDON — Latest news from the eastern theatre of operations shows that the disposition of the Russian forces along the whole of the extensive front in the Karpathians between Uszok and Barfeld, through Lupkow, is highly favorable for a sweeping advance, and a big battle with decisive results at issue is impending. The Austrians have brought up heavy reinforcements, realizing the importance of the present operations, and within the last few days have worked unceasingly by vigorous counter-attacks to stem the advancing tide of the Russians. All the enemy's efforts have ended in disaster, as is shown by an official Russian communiqué. Despite the fact that four German army corps have arrived recently in the Karpathians as reinforcements, the Petrograd correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says that there are indications of the beginning of a general retirement of the enemy in that region.

1940: 'End of the World'

PHILADELPHIA — A radio announcement that the world will end tomorrow [April 2] at 3 p.m. (Eastern Standard time) created a stir here today similar to that of "the invasion by troops from Mars" two years ago. The announcer neglected to explain that the telegram was part of a publicity stunt in connection with the opening of a new exhibit, "How the World Will End."

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Blossom with us.

In April, two of Japan's most successful banks merged.
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It will also create an opportunity for you
to tap a powerful new source of experience
and expertise and gain a competitive edge
in world market places.

And so the choice of a cherry blossom as
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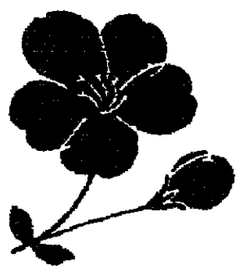
As the Japanese metaphor for a promise of fruitfulness,
it signals both the birth of a new bank and our firm
commitment to help your business blossom in a challenging
new global environment: Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank.



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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 30

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld Mat	Spd Trsy
Winnipeg	10½	90	99	13.17	+27
Winnipeg	12¾	91	97¼	13.97	+107
Winnipeg	9	92	91¼	14.25	+131
World Bk	10⅞	93	94⅛	12.17	+7
World Bk	10½	99	88⅞	12.17	+69
World Bk	n.a.	96	51½	11.39	-27
World Bk Oct	11	94	95⅝	12.19	+34
World Bk Bear	9	96	97½	10.42	-122
Xerox Canada	11¼	92	94¾	13.87	+133

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
Woolwich	9¾	95	93½	15.92	+141
Barclays	12	97	94¾	15.03	+65
Austri Control	12	92	94⅛	14.98	+68
Ford Cred Can	12¼	92	96⅞	15.09	+71
Amro Bank	12¾	92	95¼	14.93	+58
B N P	12¾	92	94⅞	15.08	+70
Morgan Gty	12	92	94¾	15.00	+62
I B M	11⅞	92	93¾	15.20	+82
Metlife Fund	11⅞	92	93⅝	15.17	+79
Nat West	12	92	94¼	14.76	+38
Sainsburys	10⅞	93	91½	14.79	+99
Abbey Natl	11⅜	95	95¼	14.72	+92
Brit Telecom	13¼	91	98½	14.38	+58
B N P	9¾	93	89	14.53	+73
Marks Spencer	9¾	93	88⅝	14.41	+61
Woolwich	10¼	95	89⅝	14.71	+91
I C I	9¼	93	88½	14.81	+101
Nationwide	10⅝	93	89½	14.68	+88
Barclays Fin	9½	92	88⅝	14.67	+87

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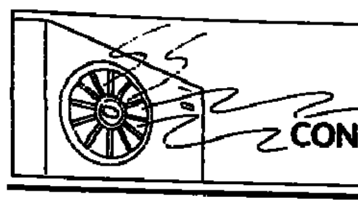
Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 30.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r—Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.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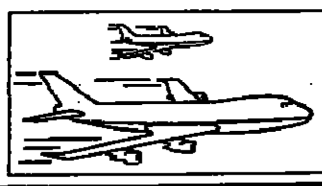
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EUROBONDS

Slump in Warrant Issues Reduces Volume by 23%

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — New-issue activity in the international bond market slumped 23 percent, to $32 billion, in the first quarter. The drop from the previous three-month period marked the fourth consecutive quarterly decline since the record-smashing quarter a year ago, when new issues totaled $63 billion. The latest slowdown, according to data supplied by Salomon Brothers Inc., was the sharpest since the fourth quarter of 1987 when volume fell 33 percent.

Virtually all sectors of the market suffered setbacks, but the sharpest fall was in Eurodollar bonds bearing equity warrants. Japanese companies have accounted for 98 percent of such issues, which last year hit a monthly average of $5 billion.

The first-quarter total was a mere $345 million, reflecting the tarnished image of the Japanese stock market, which has dropped about 23 percent since the start of the year.

But bonds are coming back into fashion among money managers.

Rising interest rates and worries about exchange rates hit the British pound and the Canadian dollar, where new-issue activity was 50 percent below last year's quarterly average. But similar concerns failed to affect the markets for paper denominated in yen, Deutsche marks or European currency units, where the volume of new issues was running above the average quarterly pace last year.

Indeed, last week saw the largest single issue denominated in the Ecu: one billion of 10-year paper offered by Italy and priced to yield 10.72 percent.

The enthusiastic response by investors underlined a view expressed by money managers that bonds are coming back into fashion.

A sampling of portfolio managers in the major financial centers shows there is widespread belief that interest rates outside West Germany and Japan have peaked and that bond prices are poised to rise.

The most striking expression of this view came from Paribas Asset Management, which previously had virtually no money committed to bonds. Jean-Paul Vilain, deputy managing director, said that Paribas is now rebuilding its bond holdings to between 25 percent and 30 percent of total assets.

TWO-THIRDS OF THIS is invested in French franc bonds and the remainder in U.S. dollar issues. Mr. Vilain, citing signs of economic slowdown, said, "We're not in the strong growth phase of 1989."

He said a big position in French franc bonds was justified because "French rates followed the rise in German rates for no reason. There is not the same inflation danger or growth potential in France." As a result, he sees the level of real rates — current interest rates minus the expected rate of inflation — of nearly 7 percent as "very attractive."

Mr. Vilain is avoiding mark bonds because the outlook for inflation in Germany "is not clear." He said it remains "an open question as to whether the Bundesbank will succeed" in managing the costs of monetary union with East Germany.

In any event, "it's not worth the risk investing in DM when neighboring markets — the Netherlands and Belgium as well as France — give a clearer, safer picture."

In the United States, Mr. Vilain sees slow economic growth, little risk of accelerating inflation and a restrictive monetary policy as ultimately leading to lower interest rates.

He is not worried about a possible decline in Japanese purchases of U.S. bonds pushing up rates because "the U.S. savings rate is increasing at a time when corporate demand for money is declining and the federal budget deficit is stable."

The increase in assets allocated to bonds was made at the expense of reducing equity investments in Japan and other parts of Asia as well as in Britain. The bulk of the stock holdings are in Continental Europe with heavy emphasis in France, West Germany and Austria.

Despite the uncertain outlook for German interest rates, Mr. Vilain said he expected a high level of business activity to produce superior growth rates for German industry.

Nobumitsu Kagami, executive managing director of Nomura Investment Management Co. in Tokyo shared the view that French bonds are attractive.

Emphasizing that he has not yet determined the exact asset allocation for the fiscal year starting this week, Mr. Kagami said he expected that fewer assets would be allocated for overseas investment: about 40 percent, compared with the previous level of 50 percent.

"I can't help but feel that the yen is terribly oversold," he said. The dollar closed in New York last week at 158.35 yen, and Mr.

See EURO, Page 11

Beijing Sees ADB Lending

Top Official Says Sanctions Easing

Reuters

BEIJING — The Asian Development Bank, which halted new loans to China after the crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators last June, will soon resume lending, a senior central bank official was quoted as saying Sunday.

The official China Daily also quoted Chen Yuan, vice governor of the People's Bank of China, as saying that all foreign banks that "imposed sanctions" against Beijing have shown signs of loosening them.

Mr. Chen noted that the World Bank has already resumed lending and said the Asian Development Bank, which gave nearly $500 million in credits to China last year, is ready to follow suit.

The newspaper did mention that World Bank lending to China has been limited because of opposition by Western governments to a faster resumption of credits. It also gave no hint of the extent of Asian Development Bank lending when and if it resumed.

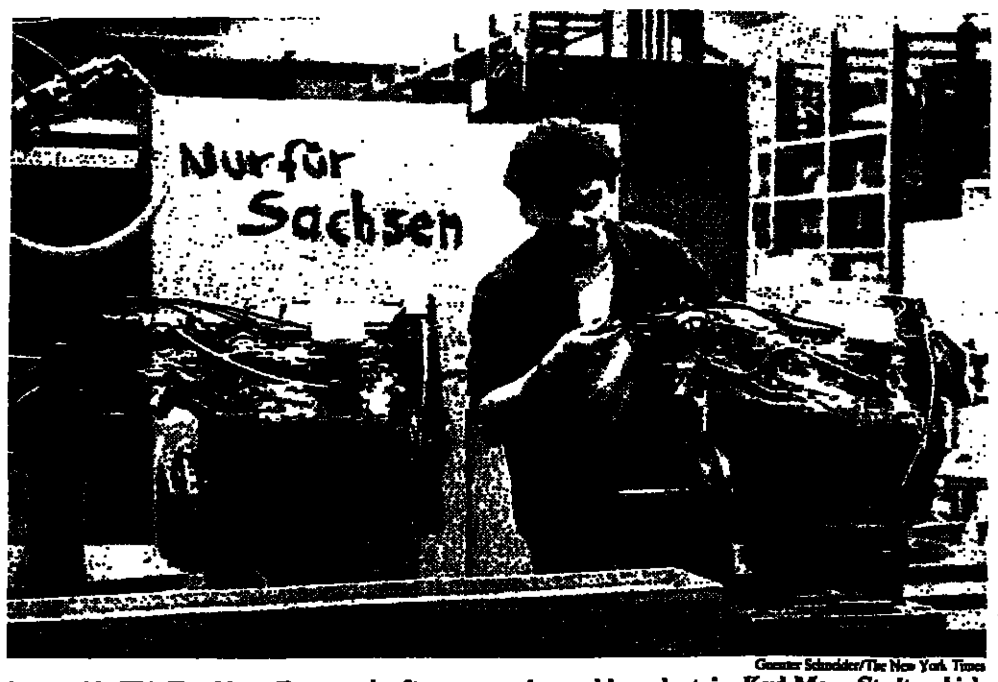
Western commercial banks have not imposed sanctions against China, but they have generally backed away from new medium- and long-term lending, waiting to see whether credits from international lending institutions would be restored.

Commercial loans have also become more costly for Chinese borrowers.

Since the army crushed prodemocracy protests last June, hardline communists have taken control of the party leadership, raising questions about the China's commitment to liberalizing its economy.

Mr. Chen Yuan also said that his bank would launch a publicity campaign abroad to dispel what he called misunderstandings about China and its financial situation.

Some Western businessmen have been concerned about Beijing's ability to repay debt. China has repeatedly said it had sufficient foreign exchange to make its payments. Mr. Chen said China would try to attend international financial conferences to help eliminate such misunderstandings.



Guenter Schneider/The New York Times

The VEB IFA-Kombinat Personenkraftwagen engine-making plant in Karl-Marx-Stadt, which makes engines for Volkswagen AG of West Germany. The sign reads "Only for Saxony," a demand for goods made in East Germany to remain in East Germany.

East Germany's Jobs Riddle

After Unity, Will It Become a Workers' Paradise Lost?

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — East Germany, for 40 years a self-proclaimed workers paradise, where employment was both an automatic right and a social duty, has little idea of how its workers are going to be affected by the rush toward reunification.

"There are serious institutes which have made forecasts ranging from none to four million unemployed," said Andreas Meusch, an official with the West German Labor Ministry. "Unemployment is a new subject for the East Germans, and they are having to learn from scratch about how to deal with it."

Most economists are predicting that one to two million East Germans of a total work force of 7.2 million people may be at least temporarily unemployed in the course of the coming year.

Both East and West Germany fear unemployment of this magnitude because it could lead to further westward migration, draining East Germany's population and straining West Germany's capacity to absorb new people.

But experts are quick to point out that any prediction is largely guesswork. Aside from the dismal state of East German statistics, the country is embarking with unprece-

See JOBS, Page 13

EC Ministers Say Monetary Talks Progress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GALWAY, Ireland — The European Community edged closer to its goal of economic and monetary union at surprisingly harmonious weekend talks here among EC finance ministers and central bankers, officials said Sunday.

They said EC ministers and central bank governors reached broad agreement on the goal of monetary union but set no timetable other than confirming that a conference on treaty changes should start as planned in Italy in December.

"Finance ministers have come together to a suprising extent," said the West German Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl. "This really is remarkable."

Officials said they detected a more constructive British approach on monetary union, but the chancellor of the Exchequer, John Major, said Britain was still skeptical.

Mr. Major, attending his first informal ministers meeting, said there was no change on Britain's position on bringing the pound into the European exchange-rate mechanism. He said that Britain's inflation rate still had to come down nearer to the level of its EC partners.

At the end of the meeting, ministers said that most EC states were in general agreement on some key aspects of monetary union.

Such points include the creation of a European system of central banks, and modeled after the Bundesbank and the U.S. Federal Reserve System, which would control policy on a day-to-day basis.

Ministers also reached broad agreement that central bank should be politically independent, committed to fighting inflation, and democratically accountable for its acts.

There were differences, however, over who should control foreign exchange policy, with Britain and France arguing that finance ministries should call the shots while others led by West Germany that the authority should lie with the central bank itself.

The ministers said they also agreed that governments should not finance budget deficits through excessive borrowing that could thus have an impact on the rest of the Community's economy.

But there were signs of an impending rift when ministers discussed whether EC treaties should explicitly ban excess deficits; or punish states that refuse to rein in their spending.

The West German finance minister Theo Waigel insisted that there be "binding rules" backed by sanctions, German delegation sources said.

But Mr. Major argued that budgets should be governed by market forces and that centralized control amounted to an intolerable transfer of sovereignty. *(Reuters, AFP)*

IG Metall Union Expected to Wield Strike Threat Cautiously

Reuters

BONN — While a wage contract between the powerful IG Metall trade union and some of West Germany's largest companies expired on Sunday with no deal in sight, economists do not expect a strike any time soon.

"It looks like we can get through this one without any strikes," said Hermann Olbermann, spokesman for Gesamtmetall, the employers organization.

Unions could, however, decide on one last push for a pay increase before the expected creation of a much larger labor market after German unification and the formation of the European Community's single market after 1992.

"It could be the union's last chance before unification," said George Magnus, an economist at Warburg Securities Ltd. in London.

An all-German labor market is expected to go through a shaky period because of the lower wages East Germans initially would receive and the unemployment likely to result from restructuring East German industry.

This could dilute the power of the unions and put pressure on West German wages, economists say.

Franz Steinkuehler, chairman of the 2.6-million-member IG Metall, West Europe's largest union, has said a strike is highly likely. But Dagmar Oposzynski, a union spokeswoman, said the issue remained open.

The current three-year wage contract expired Sunday but the union cannot legally call a strike, or the employers stage lockouts, until after April 28.

"Negotiations will intensify during May, and there might be wildcat strikes," a Düsseldorf-based economist predicted.

The union's main demands are for wage rises of up to 9 percent and a two-hour cut in the working week, to 35 hours. The Bundesbank in its February monthly report said this would be equivalent to a 14 to 15 percent rise in hourly wages.

Employers have offered a package consisting of 5 percent higher wages over 15 months and more flexible hours.

"That is just not acceptable," said Mr. Oposzynski of IG Metall. Over one year it would mean a 4 percent wage rise.

Although the unions have fought for a 35-hour week since 1984, they are not expected to succeed completely this year.

Employers say they cannot afford a cut in hours in view of the challenges West German industry faces in modernizing East Germany's economy and tougher European competition. They have offered to reopen the 35-hour issue in 1993.

The union has argued that West German companies have been very profitable over the past few years and workers deserve their share.

Eventually, economists expect both sides to settle on a wage rise of around 6 percent, which the economy could absorb without inflation.

Japan Will Allow Satellite Imports

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan agreed Saturday to end its ban on government purchases of foreign-made space satellites, but the talks snagged on a technical point, U.S. trade officials said.

"Basically we got everything we wanted except for one technical issue," which was considered important enough to be taken up by experts in Japan's space agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a U.S. official said.

The agreements came early Saturday in negotiations that began Thursday over U.S. claims of unfair trade practices in Japan's refusal to buy foreign satellites.

Japan faced trade sanctions that could have doubled tariffs on selected products if it had not bowed to the U.S. demands, made under the Super 301 provisions of the 1988 trade law.

The satellite case was considered one the most difficult of the three Super 301 complaints the United States brought against Japan last year because Tokyo has targeted space as the next frontier for its industries to conquer.

U.S. negotiators, though, accused Japan of following a policy of infant industry production that is not appropriate for the world's second largest economy.

The talks became so contentious that U.S. negotiators told Japan two weeks ago they would not attend another session until Japan came up with constructive proposals.

The Japanese agreed last week to open their government procurement process to purchases of U.S.-made supercomputers.

But negotiations appear stalled on the third Super 301 complaint over Japanese barriers to foreign lumber, a difficult case to settle.

The lumber issue was part of an earlier series of talks four years ago, when the U.S. secretary of state at the time, George P. Shultz, declared it settled.

But U.S. negotiators said the Japanese had not followed through on that agreement as expected, requiring a new set of talks.

The Super 301 negotiations were taking place at the same time U.S. and Japanese officials were discussing basic barriers in each country's economy that make it difficult to ease the seemingly intractable $49 billion trade deficit that the United States has with Japan.

Judge's Stay Defuses Threat of Chip Crisis

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A potentially large disruption in the U.S. computer industry has been averted at least temporarily as a federal judge allowed Motorola Inc. and Hitachi Ltd. to continue selling chips involved in a patent dispute.

The granting of a stay by Judge Lucius D. Bunton of U.S. District Court in Austin, Texas, Friday came only a day after he had ordered Motorola to halt sales of its 68030 microprocessor chip because he found it infringed a patent held by the Japanese company.

The 68030, for which there are no other suppliers, is Motorola's flagship product. It is the electronic brain of the powerful Apple Macintosh II and SE/30 computers.

It is also the core of the only computer sold by Next Inc. and it is a component in workstations made by Hewlett-Packard Co. and Sun Microsystems Inc.

Judge Bunton also lifted his ruling that Hitachi was infringing three Motorola patents with its H8/532 microcontroller, a chip used to control facsimile machines, copiers and other appliances.

The H8 chip accounts for about 1 percent of Hitachi's worldwide semiconductor sales, but the company expects that to grow.

The decisions stem from a series of suits and countersuits in which Motorola and Hitachi accused each other of patent infringement.

The stay is likely to take some pressure off Motorola to reach a speedy resolution. Without the stay, Hitachi might have held the upper hand in the bargaining.

"By getting the stay, Motorola is sort of out of hot water while they appeal," said Michael Slater, editor of the Microprocessor Report, an industry publication.

It also allows time to negotiate cross licenses, he said.

Tony Moroyan, director of product marketing and engineering in Hitachi America's semiconductor division, said Friday the company had lost major U.S. contracts because of uncertainty.

"The whole U.S. market is in disarray as far as the H8 is concerned," he said.

Hitachi and Motorola once cooperated in the semiconductor industry. The current dispute started in January 1989, when Motorola sued Hitachi for patent infringement.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 30

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.908	3.134	1.1265	0.3348	0.153 *	—	5.444 *	1.2757	1.312 *
Brussels(a)	35.86	57.59	20.6915	6.1495	2.8088 *	18.369	—	23.4345	0.2226
Frankfurt	1.6944	2.783	—	0.2972	0.1357 *	0.8877	4.833 *	1.1326	1.076 *
London (b)	1.646	—	2.7783	9.3495	2,054.50	3.1335	57.775	2.4595	260.48
Milan	1,249.35	2,058.10	736.92	218.97	—	653.76	35.586	832.68	7.917
New York(c)	—	1.6455 b	1.694	5.702	1,248.75	1.988	N.A.	1.4965	158.35
Paris	5.698	9.3605	3.364	—	0.4569 *	2.9865	0.1626	3.808	3.618 *
Tokyo	158.00	260.54	93.30	27.73	8.1266	82.84	4.513	105.76	—
Zurich	1.503	2.471	0.8858	0.2635	0.1283 *	0.7864	4.2807 *	—	0.9522 *
1 ECU	1.2069	0.7345	2.045	6.8761	1,504.66	2.3037	42.3127	1.8061	190.081
1 SDR	1.3008	0.7918	2.2041	7.4121	1,624.96	2.482	45.6071	1.9467	204.49

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	4600.0	Fin. markka	4.005	Mex. peso	2764.03	S. Afr. rand	2.635
Austral. $	1.3307	Greek drac.	163.00	N. Zealand $	1.7289	Soviet ruble*	0.612
Brazil cruz.	n.a.	Hong Kong $	7.8125	Norw. krone	6.583	Span. peseta	108.90
Canadian $	1.1731	Indian rupee	17.241	Phil. peso	22.37	Swed. krona	6.15
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Indo. rupiah	1810.22	Port. escudo	149.20	Taiwan $	26.37
Danish krone	6.496	Irish £	0.6341	Saudi riyal	3.74	Thai baht	25.85
Egypt. pound	2.6383	Israeli shek.	1.96	Sing. $	1.8855	Turkish lira	2445.05
		Kuwaiti dinar	0.288	S. Kor. won	701.50	UAE dirham	3.6675
		Malay. ring.	2.727			Venez. boliv.	42.92

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6259	1.6164	1.6086	Canadian dollar	1.1779	1.1828	1.1876
Japanese yen	156.44	156.28	156.14	Swiss franc	1.4964	1.4955	1.4951
Deutsche mark	1.6971	1.6967	1.6967				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Mar.30	Mar. 23	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,707.21	2,704.28	+ 0.11 %
DJ Util.	214.66	213.72	+ 0.44 %
DJ Trans.	1,183.14	1,170.87	+ 1.05 %
S & P 100	320.03	318.55	+ 0.46 %
S & P 500	339.94	337.22	+ 0.81 %
S & P Ind	n.a.	381.34	— %
NYSE Co	186.85	185.45	+ 0.75 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,247.90	2,283.90	— 1.58 %
FT 30	1,768.70	1,795.10	— 1.47 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	29,980.00	30,372.00	— 1.29 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,968.55	1,932.12	+ 1.89 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,997.98	2,974.16	+ 0.80 %
World			
MSCIP	489.50	478.60	+ 2.28 %

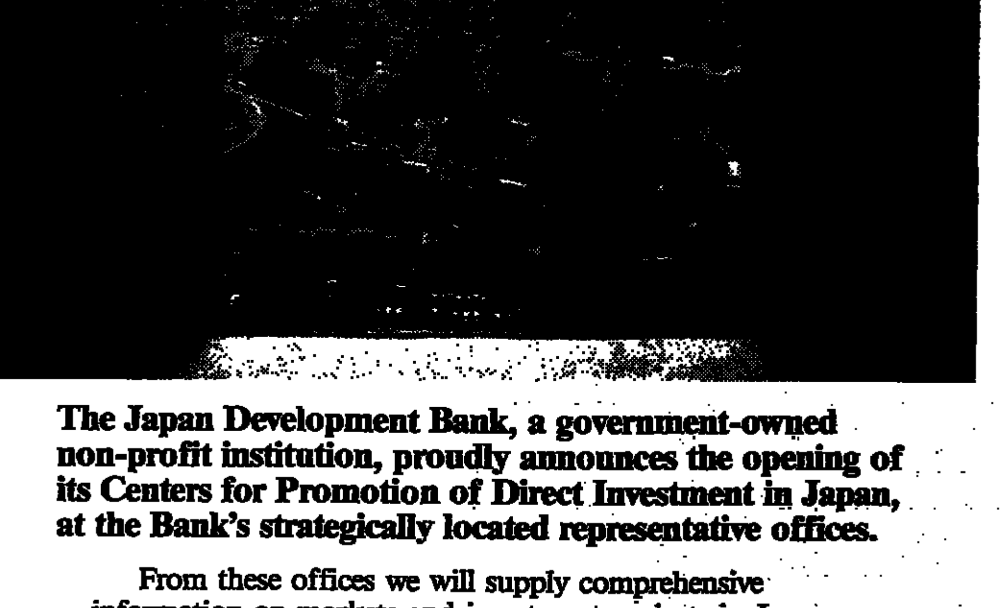
World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	March 30	March 23
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8.00	8 3/16
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Japan		
Discount	5¼	5¼
Call money	6 13/16	6 11/32
3-month interbank	7 5/16	7 14/32
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.30	7½
3-month interbank	8¼	8.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	15¼	15.00
3-month interbank	15¼	15½

Gold	March 30	March 23	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	368.50	393.50	— 6.35 %

The Japan Development Bank Opens a New Window on Business Opportunities in Japan.



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AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 30.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
[illegible]					

Totalvolume 127,192 Openinterest 2,588,163

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 30.

Option & price		Calls		Puts	
		Apr	May	Apr	May
[illegible]					

Totalvolume 241,777 Openinterest 4,582,771

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

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Finland*	F.M.	90/69.26.558	1,760	1,516	970
France	F.F.	0501.8088	1,500	1,412	830
Germany*	D.M.	0130/2525	580	432	320
Great Britain	£	0800/700600	140	115	77
Greece**	Dr.	01/51.29.005	41,000	20,880	23,000
Ireland	£Irl.	— —	155	136	85
Italy	Lire	— —	420,000	[illegible]	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	32.3/271.03.04	11,000	7,280	6,000
Netherlands*	Fl.	06-022.0242	600	492	340
Norway*	N.Kr.	042/11.388	2,000	1,640	1,100
Portugal*	Esc.	0034/1.555.1085	29,000	32,880	16,000
Spain*	Ptas.	01/555.1085	32,000	28,060	17,600
Sweden*	S.Kr.	08/71.63.771	2,000	1,640	1,100
Switzerland*	S.Fr.	0.46.05.44.11	455	491	255
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Former French Afr., Middle East	$	— —	470	Varies by country	260
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	— —	620		340
Central/Latin America	$	— —	540		295

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Net income	728	816
Accumulated reserves at end of year	8 755	8 127
Other reserves	302	177
Loans	24 630	22 779
Total assets	36 092	33 385
Interest-free liabilities	2 409	2 302
Electricity sales (GW.h)	134 347	129 493
Installed capacity (MW)	34 141	33 176

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DR JOHN MAREE
CHAIRMAN OF THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by G. Jennifer Shapiro

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Hydro-Quebec	DM 500	2000	libor	100	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Commerzbank.)
Belgium	ECU 250	2000	limean	100	—	Interest will be the 3-month Limean. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100,000 Ecus. (Paribas.)
Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica	m. 500,000	2000	libid	100½	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libid. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.70%. (Banco di Roma.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Petroleos Mexicanos	DM 100	1995	11¼	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (WestDeutsche Landesbank.)
Compagnie Bancaire	ECU 60	1992	11½	101.95	100.82	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Paribas.)
Italy	ECU 1,000.	2000	10¾	100.15	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.33%. (Parisbas.)
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank Australia	Aus$ 60	1995	14¾	101.85	100.05	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.)
Council of Europe	Aus$ 50	1991	17½	101¾	100.75	Issues may be redeemed in U.S. dollars at a fixed rate of $0.73 per Australian dollar. Fees 1%. (Bankers Trust Intl.)
Finance Company of South Australia	Aus$50	1992	15⅝	101.90	100.60	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Natwest Australia	Aus$ 50	1993	15⅛	101.70	100.40	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Natwest Capital Markets.)

Bonds Fall on Signs of Economic Upturn

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. Treasury securities declined last week amid new signs that the economy might be improving.

The bellwether U.S. Treasury bonds, the 8.5 percent issue that matures in 2020, closed Friday at 98 21/32 to yield 8.63 percent, down in price from 100 6/32 to yield 8.47 percent a week earlier.

An economic upturn would ease pressure on the U.S. Federal Reserve Board to reduce interest rates and could raise the cost of credit.

Bond prices were hit hard on Friday when the Purchasing Managers Association of Chicago said its index of business activity for March soared to 55.1 percent from 51 percent in February.

The more widely publicized countrywide index compiled by the National Association of Purchasing Managers, which is due out Monday, usually reflects the Chicago index.

Economists are currently divided over whether the U.S. economy is due for more trouble or smoother sailing and thus over the likelihood of a credit easing or tightening by the Fed.

F. Ward McCarthy, managing director of consulting firm Stone & McCarthy Associates, noted a

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"murky outlook" for the economy but said he expected to see more evidence of economic weakness. Therefore, yields would "gradually and fitfully" come down, and prices would rise.

But he acknowledged there is wide disagreement. "I don't recall any time in recent years when the market was so split," Mr. McCarthy said.

Making an opposing case was Charles Lieberman, managing director of financial markets research for Manufacturers Hanover Corp. He said U.S. economic growth is doing "well overall" despite some weak sectors.

He said he was looking for "exceptionally strong" job creation in the first quarter of 1990, which could persuade an inflation-conscious Fed that it must tighten its credit policies, not loosen them, in the months ahead.

Dealers noted that the U.S. bond market was also hurt last week by rumors that the Japanese Ministry of Finance urged domestic investors to avoid dollar-denominated investments in order to strengthen the yen. Central banks were also reported to be selling dollar bonds.

"The Treasury market has also been unsettled by reports of large sales of intermediate maturities by foreign central banks," said Robert H. Chandross, chief economist at Lloyds Bank. "The unconfirmed reports have it that the Japanese and West German central banks in particular have used the proceeds of these sales to try to bolster their currencies against the dollar."

On the positive said, dealers said that the fall in Treasury debt prices has made their yields more attractive than those on comparable foreign issues.

For example, the Treasury's 8.5 percent issue of 2000, yielded 8.62 percent at the close on Friday, up from 8.51 percent a week ago.

During that time, the yield on Japan's 10-year bonds rose to 7.36 percent from 7.22 percent, while the yield on West German 10-year bonds dropped to 8.38 percent from 8.58 percent.

In the short-term markets last week, three-month Treasury bill rates fell seven basis points, to 7.78 percent, while six-month Treasury bill rates eased two basis points, to 7.79.

The federal funds rate, the rate on overnight interbank loans, closed at 8 percent.

(NYT, UPI)

Fed Votes To Hold Key Rates Steady

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Federal Open Market Committee voted by 8-3 at its February meeting to maintain a steady monetary policy, with a neutral bias toward future changes, according to minutes of the meeting released Friday.

The FOMC, the policy-setting arm of the U.S. central bank, also kept its reference range for the key federal funds rate steady at between 6 percent and 10 percent.

The Fed report said the committee "remained generally optimistic that moderating pressures on labor and other resources would lead in time to a lower rate of inflation."

But the minutes said most FOMC members "saw little prospect that significant progress, if any, would be made in reducing the underlying rate of inflation in the quarters immediately ahead."

Nonetheless, given expected gains in disposable income, many FOMC members expected consumer spending "to be relatively well maintained," according to the minutes.

Robert Boykin, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, W. Lee Hoskins, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and the Fed governor Martha Seger dissented from the February policy directive. The two regional presidents favored tighter policy, while Ms. Seger backed an easier stance.

The FOMC meets every six weeks to chart Fed credit policies.

Gold Market Damage Goes Beyond Price Drop

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last week's gold plunge did more than knock the bulls out of the market.

The sudden, wrenching $23-an-ounce drop may also have driven away many investors and potential investors for some time.

"It did psychological damage," said Ian C. MacDonald, manager of precious metals at Credit Suisse in New York. "Like the crash in 1987, it will take a bit of time for people to return to the market."

It is another instance of a market being shaken in a seemingly random direction, which makes investors wonder if the rules are fair or if they are the same for everybody. In the stock market, the impact of computerized program trading has raised such complaints.

And gold investors may be wondering whether the unexpected drop to $370.25 from $393.50 was the result of an attempt to manipulate the market.

Although there has been no official suggestion that was the case, the thought lingers, adding to the damage.

This could make an immediate recovery — if there is one — much slower. On Saturday, London gold closed in Hong Kong at $371.25 an ounce, up from New York's $370.50 settlement.

Gold prices could also be adversely affected by troubles last week in the Tokyo stock market, whose Nikkei 225-share index plunged 1,860.04 points during the week.

The fall is likely to put more downward pressure on gold prices because Japanese investors may have to sell gold to raise cash to meet their stock margin calls.

It may be some time before people are sure what happened to gold on Monday. By the end of the week, the stories were multiplying.

The central account remained the sudden sale of gold, starting in London, by Saudi Arabia to pay for weapons it bought from Britain.

But analysts have many other possible scenarios:

- A string of Middle Eastern investment syndicates may have sold.
- The onset of Ramadan, the Islamic holy month, may have prompted selling.
- The Chinese and the Russians could have been selling gold. Jewelry makers in Italy sold.
- Smugglers in India were selling because new government regulations will ease restrictions on who can hold gold.

Whatever happened, a lot of gold was sold. Some estimates are as high as 2.5 million ounces, or close to $1 billion worth of bullion. And a lot of people lost money.

"I'm happy to say I was sleeping at the time," said Stephen Pepper, a senior vice president at the Republic National Bank in New York. "I was pretty shocked. I didn't expect these kinds of things in London."

"It was so open and ruthless," added Mr. MacDonald.

In the debris, what is certain is that Monday changed the tone of the market from bullish to bearish.

Warren Myers, vice president at Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York, was a cautious bull just two weeks ago. But his bear threshold was $385, he said, and "it looks like a bear market."

Before Monday he was advising investors only to put a "toe in the water." Now he is saying stay away from gold and gold-mining stocks.

Tin Council Pays Creditors

Reuters

LONDON — The International Tin Council has paid off its creditors, ending a bitter dispute that followed the 1985 tin market collapse. The ITC, now likely to be liquidated, paid a total of £182.5 million ($300.3 million) to 20 brokers, 13 banks and three smelters.

"A wrong has been righted," said Ralph Kestenbaum of Gerald Metals Ltd., one of the brokers. "Although the creditors deplore the circumstances that caused the initial default, they are pleased that this matter can now be put behind them."

The payment completes a December out-of-court settlement and means that all cases against the ITC, which groups 22 tin consumer and producer nations, will be dropped. The Bank of England, which handled the settlement, said Friday that it had received contributions from all ITC members and passed the money to creditors.

Creditors faced losses after the 1985 failure of the ITC's market support pact. The ITC held tin at an artificially high £8,100 a metric ton, but it ran out of cash, leading to a price collapse. London tin closed Friday at $6,800 a ton — about half the 1985 price.

The tin pact is an example of how commodity price support plans crumbled in the 1980s. International pacts to stabilize sugar, coffee and cocoa prices are in limbo; only a rubber pact remains in force.

Issuance Steady On Wall Street In First Quarter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American corporations kept to a steady pace in raising money from the securities markets in the first quarter of 1989, but that trend brought little joy to Wall Street, since underwriting fees remained low.

A respectable total of $77.7 billion in securities was issued in the quarter, Securities Data Co. said Friday. The total was up 6.0 percent from the $73.3 billion in the first quarter of last year, but down substantially from the record $91.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1989.

In a sign of how difficult business has become on Wall Street, the total fees reported by the firms remained at a level considered low — $592 million in the quarter, up about 5 percent from $564.1 million in fees in the first quarter of 1989, which was one of the poorest quarters since 1984.

The low fees are, in large part, the result of the collapse of the junk bond market, in which firms earned huge sums for underwriting the high-risk securities.

Merrill Lynch & Co. was the top underwriter in the quarter, with a market share of 16 percent, down from 18.9 percent a year earlier.

Campeau's Federated Unit Makes Bankruptcy Filing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. holding company set up by Campeau Corp. in January to bring its department store divisions out of bankruptcy filed for bankruptcy court protection itself Friday.

Company spokesmen called the action a legal formality to give the holding company, Federated Stores Inc., more flexibility in overhauling its department stores.

They said the Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing also was intended to give the Federated unit, Ralphs Grocery Co., more legal protection against what they labeled the remote threat of being seized by the real estate developer Edward J. DeBartolo.

Although Ralphs is financially healthy, doubts about its future have arisen because 83.8 percent of its stock is pledged to Mr. DeBartolo as collateral for a $480 million loan made to Campeau in 1988.

Byron Allumbaugh, chairman of the 142-store Ralphs chain, said Friday that Mr. DeBartolo still has given no indication that he wants to claim Ralphs.

But he added that after April 7 — one year after the stock was pledged — the company's legal ability to thwart a move by Mr. DeBartolo would have been somewhat weakened if Federated Stores did not go into bankruptcy.

Campeau's two U.S. chains, Allied Stores Corp. and Federated Department Stores Inc., filed for bankruptcy protection in mid-January. The companies were loaded with debt arising from Campeau's 1986 purchase of Allied for $3.6 billion and of Federated in 1988 for $6.6 billion.

Meanwhile, Campeau Corp. itself has come one step closer to receivership after failing to pay $19.9 million in interest on debentures due March 31.

The company said Friday it would not make semiannual interest payments of $6.9 million on its 7.5 percent debentures and $13.0 million on its 7 percent debentures. If payment is not made or deferred by April 30 a default will occur, Campeau said. *(LAT, Reuters)*

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Mar. 28	Mar. 21
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.42	9.47
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.34	9.41
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	9.22	9.12
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	14.74	14.92
French francs, less than 5 yrs	11.09	11.31
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.75	12.81
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	11.30	12.09
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.68	10.89
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	11.03	11.09
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	12.82	12.84
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.38	15.49
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.37	13.46
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.02	7.00
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.01	6.98

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — March 30

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	75.50	365.70	1,122.20	1,417.70
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	—	5.00	—	343.00
ECP	3,747.70	900.50	7,570.60	1,843.00
Total	3,823.20	1,271.20	8,692.80	3,603.70

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	3,967.90	8,824.60	19,355.60	12,319.90
Convert.	178.80	648.40	575.60	308.50
FRNs	1,114.90	1,130.90	9,795.20	2,790.50
ECP	2,551.90	1,954.40	2,933.90	2,763.00
Total	7,813.50	12,558.30	32,660.30	18,181.90

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — March 30

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8⅝	8½	8 11/16
Deutsche mark	7⅞	8⅛	8½
Pound sterling	15	15 3/16	8 11/16
French franc	10⅛	10 5/16	10 9/16
ECU	9¾	10 3/16	10⅝
Yen	7 5/16	7 7/16	7⅝

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — March 30

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.03.92	99 24/32	99 26/32	8.64	8.60
15.02.93	99 8/32	99 10/32	8.67	8.58
31.03.93	99 14/32	99 16/32	8.67	8.61
15.05.95	99 11/32	99 13/32	8.65	8.53
15.01.97	96 15/32	96 17/32	8.70	8.59
15.02.00	99 2/32	99 4/32	8.64	8.52
15.02.06	105 8/32	105 12/32	8.75	8.66
15.02.20	98 19/32	98 21/32	8.63	8.49

Source: Salomon Inc.

The Daily Source for International Investors.
Herald Tribune

G-7: No Sympathy Expected for Japan at Paris Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

strong export growth to maintain momentum or enter a new period of economic decline.

Either way, this would signal yet again the demise of the policies that characterized the second half of the 1980s. In both the Plaza Accord and the Louvre Accord, which followed in 1987, Group of Seven officials envisioned restrained exports and strong domestic consumption as Tokyo's contributions to correcting world trade imbalances.

"The Plaza and Louvre agreements are both outmoded, although the framework is still alive," said Yasunori Sone, an economist at Keio University and a government adviser. "Japan will seek another such agreement this week, but our problems are not those of other nations."

What has prompted the rapid collapse of the international coordination process is the rise of inflation and economic growth concerns in the United States, and West Germany's preoccupation with the economic impact of its plans for monetary and political unification with East Germany.

These developments have already contributed to the financial crisis in Japan by creating and sustaining an unusually wide differential between high U.S. and West German rates and those of Japan, which remained relatively low as part of the Plaza and Louvre coordination packages.

More evident recently have been disagreements within the three leading governments in the group. Just as the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is at odds with the Treasury as to whether U.S. rates can be lowered, the West German Bundesbank has opposed the Finance Ministry's effort to accommodate East Germany to the fullest extent in the matter of monetary union.

Japanese authorities have been similarly divided, the issue here being the true extent of underlying price inflation. In effect, these divisions almost guarantee disunity among the Group of Seven nations later this week because they will prevent any agreement as to what a coordinated global interest rate structure should look like.

Clearly Japan still sees coordinated action as the means by which to maximize the effects of its most recent rate rise, which brought the discount rate to 5.25 percent on March 20. But the first sign that Tokyo is to be disappointed in Paris this week came in the meeting between the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in Los Angeles in late March.

That brief session, held after one of the more dramatic of the yen's recent drops, produced no indication that the Fed intended to come to the Bank of Japan's aid. There is now speculation here that Washington is effectively withholding interest rate action until Tokyo demonstrates that it will cooperate on broader bilateral trade issues.

"The most we can hope for in Paris is a strongly worded statement that won't be undermined by a Fed official favoring a stronger dollar," said James Vestal, senior economist at Barings Securities (Japan) Ltd. "Given their credibility problems, let's hope the Japanese don't say much of anything."

With such prospects in view, economists expect the Group of Seven meeting to have little effect on Tokyo's current financial dilemma. Optimistic forecasters believe that the crisis in the markets will ease as inflationary pressures decline this spring and that capital expenditure and consumer spending can continue sustaining domestic growth at least through this year.

The argument behind this forecast is that the economy has become relatively insensitive to high interest rates in recent years. Assets per household are currently more than three times liabilities; credit accounted for only 7 percent of capital expenditure last year, compared with 38 percent in 1975, according to official statistics.

At the same time, analysts are concerned that the level of "core" inflation, which is not expected to be clear until late April or May, will prove higher than expected. Major unions are asking for pay rises of roughly 6 percent in the annual wage offensive.

If Japanese rates are forced up again — or if the stock market's steep decline chokes off capital outlays — continued expansion on the basis of domestic demand could evaporate quickly, these analysts contend.

Given the weakened yen, even the optimists here expect a modest, "natural" revival in exports to become apparent in coming months. While few economists or policy analysts believe Tokyo would officially sanction such a politically sensitive trend, weakness in the economy at home is expected to play a greater role in determining its extent.

Any sign of a new export surge would clearly add to the difficulties already evident in the U.S.-Japanese relationship. But analysts expect the Paris meeting of financial officials to begin addressing many of the problems that have increased bilateral tension in recent months.

"It'll be difficult for G-7 officials to find a single direction this week on the short-term monetary issues that used to dominate," said Susumu Kato, senior economist at Goldman Sachs (Japan) Corp. "Structural questions will be the new focus, and one of these is how to keep domestic demand strong in Japan."

Banks Warn Latin America That East Europe Is a Rival

Reuters

MONTREAL — Commercial bankers told Latin American countries on Sunday to break with the economic policies of the past or see available investment funds go to the emerging economies of Eastern Europe.

At the same time, commercial bankers attending the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank made it clear that debt reduction had probably been overemphasized by policymakers administering the debt plan of the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady.

"Latin America and the Caribbean have but one option to finance development: A complete break with the inefficient economic policies of the past," said Volker Burghagen, an executive of Dresdner Bank AG.

He told the gathering, which brought together the economic leadership of Latin America, that if this is not done "other areas of the world, including the newly reconstructing Eastern European countries, will certainly roll out the welcome mat for private capital."

The Brady plan was designed to help reduce the mountain of debt that had been accumulated by Latin American nations beginning in the 1970s and restore growth.

But William Rhodes, a Citibank senior executive, said that the Brady plan had not gone as well as some had believed it would. "It has gone much slower than one would have hoped," he said.

He said the plan would be more useful if it allowed debtor countries more flexibility.

He also said that debt reduction alone cannot solve the problem and that commercial banks should be prepared to continue putting money into the region.

IMF Threatens Liberia

The International Monetary Fund declared Liberia "noncooperating," the last step before the West African country's expulsion from the multilateral organization, United Press International reported from Washington.

In the first such measure ever, the IMF said it "finds that Liberia is not cooperating with the fund toward the discharge of its financial obligations."

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 30.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Amax	93251	29⅝	25	27¾	+2
AGnCp	84006	40¼	31¼	38⅜	+7
AmExp	79183	27¼	25½	25¾	—1⅛
PhilMr s	68509	40⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ¼
MirHon	64721	34	32	32⅞	—1⅛
IBM	64570	106⅞	103⅞	106⅛	+1⅛
AT&T	61367	43⅛	41⅜	42	+ ⅞
GenEl	55763	65	63¾	64¼	+ ½
Schlmb	51279	53	49	52½	+3⅛
Unocal s	45940	32½	29⅝	31⅝	+1⅝
GnMotr	45841	47⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
Citicorp	45402	24¼	22⅞	23	—1¼
LA Gr s	45069	39⅝	36½	38⅞	+2
SCEco	44126	38⅜	37	37¼	
JP Ind	43158	17	15	16⅞	+ ⅛
ArchD s	42943	23⅛	21⅝	22¾	+1
CircleK	42449	2¼	1¼	1⅜	— ¾
Hmstke	41650	18⅝	17⅛	18	—1⅛
Norton	40253	77⅝	73	73½	—2⅝
Exxon	39696	46⅞	45¾	46⅛	
Upjohn	37745	39¼	37⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
SybiTc	36743	10	7¼	9½	+2⅛
Boeing s	36494	74½	71⅛	71¾	—1½
FdNM s	36312	35⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
BrlRsc	35596	40⅝	38¾	39⅝	— ½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
SNk I93wt	38825	10⅝	6⅞	10¼	+2⅞
TexAir	31018	9¼	7	7½	— ⅞
SNk f93wt	28487	10⅞	7⅝	10⅞	+2⅛
Dk Nk wt	26997	11	7⅜	11	+1⅜
Hillhav n	25664	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
BT Nk wt	18599	24¾	17⅛	24¾	+4¾
BAT In	18517	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
WangB	18212	6	5⅛	5¾	+ ¼
ENSCO	18099	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
FruitL	16631	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¼
EchoBy	14742	16¼	14¾	16⅛	
SFT 93pwt	12674	4⅝	3½	4⅝	+ ⅜
DowC rt	12545	11	9¾	10	— ⅜
MagmC	10667	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅞
NewLine	10488	12⅝	9¾	10⅝	— ½
ICH	10115	4¼	3	3⅞	+ ⅞
WDigitl	9632	12⅝	11⅛	11¼	—1⅛
BolrPh	8050	8¾	7¾	8¼	+ ¾
JanBell	7938	11⅛	10	10	
Amdhl	7865	15¼	14½	14⅞	
DI Ind	7468	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
PegGld	6927	11⅞	10⅛	11¼	— ⅜
InfTich	6437	3⅛	2⅝	2¾	— ⅜
Alza	6140	42⅝	38⅞	42¼	+3½
Diasonc	5629	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	661,550,000
Week ago	758,610,000
Year ago	744,938,000
Two years ago	587,190,000
Jan 1 to date	10,039,435,000
1989 to date	10,252,050,000
1988 to date	11,240,910,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	69,010,000
Week ago	80,770,000
Year ago	49,380,000
Jan 1 to date	917,160,000
1989 to date	699,830,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1025	677
Declined	821	1217
Unchanged	324	284
Total Issues	2170	2178
New Highs	69	77
New Lows	126	135

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	418	327
Declined	375	466
Unchanged	189	197
Total Issues	982	990
New Highs	40	50
New Lows	50	58

EURO: Slump in Warrants Trims 1st-Quarter Volume

(Continued from first finance page)

Kagami did not rule a climb beyond 160 yen, but after that, "I would expect the yen to rebound."

The bulk of his investments in yen would be placed in bonds and cash. Japanese interest rates "are extremely attractive at current levels, especially short-term investments, which carry virtually no risk." The cash and short-term investments would move into long-term bonds, when he is "more confident that the yen has stabilized."

Half of the overseas investment is expected to be in dollars and the bulk of the foreign holdings would be in bonds. "I like bonds better than equities because I expect rates are near their peak."

Mr. Kagami said he preferred the dollar because he expected it to be more stable relative to the European currencies, which he sees as overvalued against the U.S. unit.

"I'm not all that positive on European markets." The mark "is too strong and asset prices have risen too far," he said.

By contrast, he said, "fixed-income markets are especially attractive in the neighboring countries like France." Mr. Kagami also said sterling bonds are beginning to look appealing.

Herman Schweitzer at Bank Julius Baer in Zurich said he was "very positive on Continental European markets" for equities as well as bonds and "rather neutral on the U.S. market."

He said he favors placing 55 percent of the total portfolio in bonds, primarily in Deutsche marks, guilders and French and Swiss francs as well as Ecu.

"Interest rate fears in West Germany are overdone," he said, adding that "real returns are too high and already reflect the worst-case scenario." He said he is avoiding yen bonds because "there is still a risk rates will go higher in Japan."

By contrast, Mr. Schweitzer said he believed "now is the time to begin nibbling" at Japanese equities via bonds that are convertible into shares or that carry options to buy stock providing that the premium to buy the equities does not exceed 20 percent. He especially likes Swiss franc convertible bonds that give investors the option to request redemption at an effective yield of around 7 percent and provide ample cushion for the risk that stock prices fail to recover soon.

The lone hold-out on bonds is Alan Saunders, director of asset allocation at Lazard Brothers & Co. in London. "I'm not so confident that a downtrend in interest rates is imminent," he said.

Adding that "equity prices in most markets are on the wrong side of fair value," Mr. Saunders warned that "this is not the time for bold decisions."

His distribution of assets is therefore neutral — 60 percent in equities, 30 percent in bonds and 10 percent in cash. The equities are concentrated in the United States and Canada. Prices in North America and Britain "are not far away from fair value," he said, whereas "in Japan and West Germany they are still a long way away from it."

Likewise, more than half the bond portfolio is invested in dollars.

Mr. Saunders said his portfolio was overweighted in dollars because "the U.S. economy looks reasonably balanced." In addition, there might be currency gains, he said. The Deutsche mark "appears to be topping, and the dollar could be the recipient" as mark holdings are cashed in and investors look for new opportunities, he said.

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AND IN ALL MAJOR CITIES OF THE WORLD

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 30.

		Sales in				Net
		100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
A						
A&W Bd		2520	30¾	30	30	
ABS s	.32 3.9	342	8½	7	8¼	+1
ACC Cp	.16 1.8	347	9¾	9	9	— ¼
ADC		772	22	21	22	+ ½
ADT		13204	31¼	30	30¾	+ ¾
AEL		186	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
AEP s		585	15½	14¼	14¾	— ¾
AIRCOA		13	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
ALC h		2227	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
ASK		2027	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅛
AST		6996	17⅜	16½	16¾	— ⅛
AarnRt	.10 .9	467	11¾	10	11¼	+1¼
AbingB	.16 2.9	17	5½	5½	5½	
AbeLinc		191	7	6¼	6½	— ¼
Abram s	.20 4.4	118	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅝
Acadin		3785	1⅞	⅞	1⅛	+ ¼
Accel		268	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
Aclaim s		8251	11	9½	10¾	— ⅛
Acl wtB		3640	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Acelo	.14b 1.0	97	14½	14	14	— ¾
ACMT		7	12¾	12¾	12¾	
AcmeSt		2195	17	15	16¼	+1
ActARt		471	6½	6	6¼	
ActnSv	.32b 5.8	267	5¾	4¾	5½	+ ⅛
ActAuSt		69	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
Acxiom		370	22½	21½	22½	+ ¾
AdacLb	.16 8.5	48829	2⅛	1½	1⅞	— ⅜
Adage		288	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Adapt		8921	22¾	21¼	21½	— ¾
Adingt s		1622	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
AdiaSv	.14 .6	297	22½	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
AdobeS	.21e .6	20296	40⅝	37½	38	
Adtec		276	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
AdvCir s		1170	8½	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
AdvRos		146	11¼	10½	10¾	
AdvMag		225	15¾	13	15	+2
AdMkSv		166	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
AdvPoly		3361	4⅞	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
AdvSem		833	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
AdvTel		5139	15	13½	14	—1
Advanta	.13e 1.3	1327	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
AdvoSy		5372	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜	+1
Aequitrn		55	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Aegon	1.39e 2.4	389	58⅝	56⅞	58⅛	+2⅛
AerSysl		374	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Aerovx		5573	3¾	3	3½	
AffBcCp	.32 6.9	1813	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
AffBsh		258	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
AgncyR		4186	13½	11¾	12	—1¼
Agnico g	.20 2.4	1945	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅜
Agourn		83	9	8½	9	
AirMd		1530	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
AirWisc		1362	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¼
Airtran	.16 2.3	805	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
Akorn	.07e 4.9	381	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Akzo	1.46e 4.3	1001	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ¼
AlamBc	.60a 2.4	11	25½	24½	24½	—1
Alaten	1.10 10.2	238	11	10½	10¾	
Aldus		4048	21	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
AlexBr	.22 2.0	4958	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
AlexBld	.80 2.6	6386	30¾	29	30¾	+1¾
AlfaCp	.36 3.6	495	10½	10	10	
Alico	.20 .6	111	32	30	31½	+ ¾
AllAm s		963	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
AllCity		45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
AlegW		3217	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	
AlnOrg	.40a 1.1	45	35⅝	35½	35½	
AllanPh		1334	10½	9¾	10	
AlnPh wt		30	1¾	1	1¼	— ¼
Alliant		4702	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ½
AlldBk	.30 3.8	6	8	7	8	+ ½
AlldCap	1.19e 6.5	210	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
AldCapII	.16e 1.0	1018	16	15½	15½	— ½
AlldGp	.48 3.6	343	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅝
AlldRsh		12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
AlgyCal		276	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
AllstFn		251	8⅞	8	8½	+ ½
Allwst s		16353	9	8¼	9	+ ⅜
Aloette	.32 2.0	376	17	15½	16	— ¾
Alphari		902	⅝		⅜	+ ⅛
AlphMic		53	4	3⅝	3¾	
AltoGld	.06e 1.2	7418	5	4¼	5	+ ⅛
Altai		39	3½	3	3¼	+ ½
Altera		5798	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
Altus		501	1⅜	1	1	— ⅜
Altos		2340	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+ ⅝
Altron		695	6⅝	5¾	5½	— ⅜
AmcorF	.50 3.2	211	15½	15¼	15½	+ ½
Amrfan	.40 3.3	173	12½	12	12	— ½
Amerbc	.17r 2.8	265	6¼	5	6	+ ¾
AFFMt2	2.54e 30.8	236	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
AFFF	1.50 8.2	376	19	18	18¼	
AmFPr	1.30 10.2	276	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
AFTxE	1.00 11.1	554	9⅝	8¾	9	— ⅜
AFTxE2	1.28 12.8	136	10	9¾	10	
AWAirl		2427	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
AmBcp	1.15e 5.2	13	22	22	22	
ABnkr	.50 4.8	216	10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
AmCaR		1193	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
AmCity		452	19	18	18	— ½
AColoid	.44 4.2	3	10½	10½	10½	— ½
AConsu		74	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
AmEcol		131	4¾	4¼	4½	
AFSvDv		194	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
AFiltrn	.86 3.4	29	25	24⅝	25	
AGreet	.66 1.9	3458	34⅝	33¼	33⅞	— ½
AHltSv		1364	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AIndF	.56 9.0	325	7⅛	5¾	6¼	— ⅜
AmInto		1757	7¼	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
AmLck	2.00e 26.7	196	9½	5¾	7½	+2¼
AMagnt		337	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
AMS		371	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
AMedE		389	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
AMidl		62	¼			
ANtIns	1.60 4.4	471	36¾	34	36¼	+2
ANuclC		50	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
AmNurs		2710	3⅛	2¾	3	+ ⅛
AmPac		378	11	10⅛	10¾	+ ⅜
APhyG		35	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
AmPion						
APwC s		2818	30¾	27	29½	+2¼
ARelian	.32 2.8	102	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¼
AmRice		113	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
ASoft s	.32 1.5	3367	23⅜	21½	21⅝	—1¼
AmStf		795	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼
ATvCm		1680	34	31½	32½	— ½
AmTrav		2932	20¾	16½	20	+3¾
AVang	.09i 1.1	129	9½	8½	8½	— ½
AWood		136	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
AmFtBk		1743	3⅝	3	3	— ⅜
Amerifr	1.28 6.7	2158	19¾	18⅞	19	— ½
Amertk		3	¾	⅝	⅝	
Amgen		9358	62¾	60	61¾	+ ½
Amistar		1123	1	1	1	— ⅛
AmtyBc	.20b 3.0	4	7⅝	6½	6¾	— ¾
AmskBk		2436	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅝
Amoskg	.60a 2.3	2	26	26	26	
Ampicn		1015	10	8¾	10	+ ¼
Amserv		131	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
AmtcCp		242	19	18	18¼	
Amvst s	.20 5.2	362	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
Anlogic		351	9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
AnalyTc	.17 1.5	209	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Analy s	.48 2.7	2144	17¾	16¼	17¾	+1¼
Anangel	1.40e 11.5	1303	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
Anaren		115	3½	3¼	3¼	
AnchSv		1594	1⅞	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
AndrGr		371	10¼	9½	9½	+1¼
AndvBc	.80 11.0	1016	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
AndvTg		10	3¾	3	3½	— ⅛
Andrew		666	24½	24	24¼	— ¼
Andros		39	8¼	7½	8¼	
ApogEn	.20 1.3	1459	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
AppleC	.44 1.1	56772	42¾	40	40¼	—2
Applebee		2437	13⅝	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
ABiosci		1797	30½	28¾	29¼	—1
ApldBio		1395	15¼	14⅜	15	
ApldMt		4768	28¾	26¾	28½	+ ⅞
ApldPw s	.12 .5	765	25¼	24¾	24¾	
ApldSlr		125	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ½
ArabSh		153	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Archive		3922	10½	9½	10	+ ¼
Arbor s	.16 .9	3956	18¼	16¾	18	+1
Arden		126	58½	55	56½	+1¼
ArgoGp	1.60 2.3	89	70½	69½	70½	+ ½
Aritch		140	9	8¼	9	
ARIX		3476	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
ArizInst		1234	6	5	5¾	+ ½
ArkaFt		864	19	16	18¼	+3¼
Armor	.64 4.2	3188	15¾	14	15¼	+1¼
Arnold	1.00 2.8	103	36¼	34¾	36	+1
ArowBk	.68 4.5	80	16	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Artel		922	9⅛	8½	8¾	
ArtWay	.40 4.4	7	9	9	9	— ½
Ashton		17999	13⅝	11¾	13	+ ¼
Aslamr		1699	9⅞	9	9½	+ ¼
AspenR		614	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Assix		967	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅜
Assix wt		136	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
AsdBnc	.72 3.2	167	23	22¼	22¾	+ ½
AsdCmA		282	31	29	29¾	— ¾
AsdCmB		185	30¼	28¾	29¾	— ¾
Astec		344	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
AstrM s		53	8½	8	8	— ½
Astrcm		71	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Astron		9	1⅞	1⅛	1½	
Astrosy		134	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Atek		79	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Athey	.10r 1.0	103	10½	9¾	10	— ¼
AtlcoF	.20 2.4	8	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¾
Atkinsn	.48 3.2	1361	15¼	14½	15⅛	— ⅛
Atlntd	.40 2.9	26	14	12½	13⅝	
AtlAm		163	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
AtlSeAr	.40 2.3	1128	18	17⅛	17¾	— ⅛
Atwood	.72e 2.0	86	36	35⅜	36	+1½
AtwdOc		6985	18⅛	16⅝	17⅞	+1⅛
AufTrT		102	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
Autoclv	.20b 1.7	641	12½	11½	11½	— ⅝
Autodk	.20e .4	9895	49½	43½	45¼	—3¼
Autodie		457	9¼	8¾	9	+ ¼
Autoinf		2798	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
AutoSv		51	3	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
AutoCp		22	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ½
Avntek		1744	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Avalar		20	23	22½	23	+ ½
Avndle	.92 9.1	1250	10¾	9⅞	10⅛	— ¾
Aztar		13650	6¾	5⅞	6	
AztecM	.10 1.9	417	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

UTA Earnings Slump After Strikes

PARIS (AFP) — Profits of Union des Transports Aériens, the independent air carrier of which Air France is seeking to acquire control, fell by 67.6 percent last year because of labor disputes, the company said Saturday.

1989 profit fell to 243 million francs ($42.5 million) from 749 million francs in 1988. Company executives said said a series of strikes by pilots and cabin staff had cost the company around 400 million francs.

Sales in 1989, however, rose 10.5 percent, to 6.7 billion. UTA credited an 85 percent rise in revenue at Aeromaritime, its charter arm.

In January, Air France said it would pay 3.8 billion francs to buy 54.58 percent of UTA from Chargeurs SA. But the European Commission has objected to the takeover, citing EC monopoly rules.

U.K. Begins Privatization of Power

LONDON (AFP) — Britain's state-run electricity industry went private at the stroke of midnight Friday, after a furious three-day rush to draw up final documents for the government's most ambitious privatization.

Under the plan, the state-run electricity sector will be split up among 19 competing companies, 16 of which will be privatized by the spring of 1991. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's analysts insist that the plan will be twice as profitable as the recent privatization of the water industry, predicting it will bring £11 billion ($18.1 billion) into the Treasury.

Details were finally settled at midnight on Friday. They lay the groundwork for dividing the three nationalized companies.

Herscu to Be Tried on Bribe Charges

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) - The chairman of Hooker Corp., an Australian company that had major U.S. interests before going into provisional liquidation last year, was ordered Friday to stand trial on charges of corruption.

A magistrate in the northern state of Queensland ruled that George Herscu, chairman and former chief executive of Hooker explain payments allegedly made to Russell Hinze, a former state minister, in 1983.

It was alleged Mr. Herscu paid the money so Mr. Hinze would intervene in a dispute between the Brisbane City Council and a shopping center development company associated with Mr. Herscu. During the preliminary hearing, Mr. Herscu claimed the money was a loan, to be used by Mr. Hinze to buy racehorses in New Zealand on Mr. Herscu's behalf. But the hearing was told that no horses were purchased with the money, which was repaid to Mr. Herscu in 1988.

Norton Swaps Lawsuits With BTR

BOSTON (UPI) — The takeover fight for Norton Co. moved into U.S. District Court Friday as Norton exchanged law suits with a British conglomerate that is seeking control of the plastics and ceramics maker.

Norton asked for a court order to halt both the $1.64 billion, $75-a-share, hostile tender offer and the proxy solicitation launched by London-based BTR PLC. It claimed the takeover would be detrimental to Norton employees, customers and investors. A BTR subsidiary asked the same court to require Norton to hold its annual meeting on April 26 as originally scheduled.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam share prices were modestly higher last week.

The CBS all-share index closed at 197.8 on Friday, up 1 percent from 195.5 a week earlier.

Volume was 7.6 billion guilders, 2.8 billion of which was in equities. Volume was 7.75 billion guilders the previous week, with 2.6 billion in equities.

The biggest news was the planned merger of the two largest Dutch banks, ABN and AMRO. The combination would be No. 19 worldwide and a major player in Europe. But investors were not impressed, and both shares lost ground.

Frankfurt

The Frankfurt bourse surged, with the DAX spot trend indicator and the Commerzbank index setting records on three occasions.

The DAX index finished at a record of 1,968.55 on Friday, up 36.43, while the Commerzbank index closed at 2,410.30, up 52 on the week.

Neither the stock-price plunge in Tokyo nor events in Lithuania disturbed investors, who reacted favorably to record earnings reports by two big banks: Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank.

However, volume declined to 59.85 billion Deutsche marks from 69.71 billion DM.

Deutsche Bank shares gained 16 DM, and Commerzbank was up 3 DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices rose slightly in a week of active trading, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 23.82 points, or 0.8 percent, to 2,997.98.

Average daily volume rose to 1.6 billion Hong Kong dollars from 1.25 billion dollars.

The index jumped on Monday to 3,014.02, passing the psychological barrier of 3,000 for the first time since the June 4 military crackdown in China.

London

London shares dropped in an erratic week characterized by extremely thin trading. The Financial Times 100-share index, which closed at 2,247.9, lost 36 points.

Friday was the only day when more than 400 million shares were traded.

Institutional investors kept their distance from the market. Inflation and interest-rate concerns as well as an apparent increase in political divisions within the ruling Conservative party kept investors cautious.

Roller-coaster movements on the Tokyo market and only marginally less jumpy conditions in New York did nothing to help London, where a large crop of company results provided the only real interest.

Milan

Milan's MIB index rose 1.84 percent to finish at 996, despite lower volume.

Turnover averaged only 40 million shares a day, compared with 65 million the previous week. Volume fell to 140 billion lire from 215 billion lire.

Ferruzzi group shares scored strong increases. Montedison rose 5.13 percent and Ferfin 5.06 percent. Enimont jumped 5.51 percent. De Benedetti group issues also progressed after a court victory for the group in a battle with Silvio Berlusconi for control of publisher Mondadori. CIR rose by 3.56 percent and Olivetti 3.10 percent.

Paris

The Bourse advanced modestly, with the CAC-40 stock price index gaining about 1.5 percent on the week thanks to a good performance on Friday.

The week's rise leaves the Bourse less than 2 percent below the Jan. 1 level. It had been as much as 11 percent lower earlier this year.

Analysts said the trading tone was uncertain, particularly because of erratic movements on other stock exchanges and concern about the near-term trend in French interest rates. But the consensus is that rates should decline.

The main reason for cautious optimism on the Bourse is the good performance of the French economy. Industrial output was up by more than 1 percent in January, and the February increase in consumer prices was a modest 0.2 percent. The French franc is firm within the European Monetary System, particularly against the mark.

Singapore

Singapore investors were cautious, largely due to uncertainty on the Tokyo bourse.

Shares traded in a narrow range, with investors still waiting for positive news as the market closed Friday. The Straits Times industrial index rose briefly to a record high of 1,604.08 Monday but fell back to end the week at 1,581.08, 4.34 points below the previous week's close.

The Stock Exchange of Singapore all-Singapore index dropped 0.61 points, to 431.79.

Volume jumped to 501.99 million units valued at 1,018.57 million Singapore dollars, from 413.2 million shares worth 884.8 million dollars.

Tokyo

Japanese share prices ended the week mixed. The benchmark Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue chips fell 1.3 percent, or 391.71 yen, to 29,980.45 yen. It had tumbled 2,244.28 yen the previous week.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks listed gained 20.49 points, to 2,227.48, compared with a 212.22 point drop the previous week.

The market got off to a strong start Monday with the Nikkei rising nearly 5 percent, the second-largest single-session gain on record. But it was the Nikkei's only rise in the week. The dollar's continued gains against the yen fueled a bearish mood, pushing the index down.

Although there was no new bad news for the market, analysts said that investors had little confidence in the April market.

Friday was the last trading day of Japan's 1989 fiscal year, and stock holdings are valued on the basis of that day's closing prices.

Trading was active, with average daily turnover rising to 662.7 million shares from 574.6 million.

Zurich

Zurich stock prices were stable amid low volume. The Swiss Performance index closed at 1,079.6 points, practically unchanged from 1,078.5 the previous Friday. The Crédit Suisse index finished at 591.0, against 591.5, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator slipped to 626.1 from 626.4.

Analysts said investors were still more attracted by the 9 percent they can get on time deposits than by stocks. In addition, the president of the Swiss National Bank said interest rates should go higher.

British, U.S. and Japanese investors made a timid return to Zurich, buying chemicals, Nestlé and other blue chips, brokers said. They added that stock price levels do not reflect the good earnings reports issued by Swiss companies.

Anaya Withdraws From Telecinco

Reuters

MADRID — A Spanish financier has bought a key stake in Gestevisón-Telecinco, one of Spain's first private television channels, ending a bitter battle over program policy.

Javier de la Rosa purchased the 25 percent stake held by Anaya SA, a publishing company, Telecinco said Friday.

Mr. de la Rosa, who is also the Kuwait Investment Office's agent in Spain, has pledged to support the channel's management, Telecinco said.

The acquisition ended a dispute between Anaya and another major shareholder, Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian media magnate who also has a 25 percent stake.

Mr. Berlusconi had allied with a charity for the blind, ONCE, which also holds 25 percent, to oust Anaya representatives from Telecinco's board.

Telecino said that an Anaya associate, Juan Fernández Montreal, had sold a 5 percent stake to an ally of Mr. Berlusconi, Angel Medrano, raising his stake to 15 percent.

The sale of Mr. Fernández Montreal's remaining 10 percent stake to the businessman Jose Maria Blanch should be completed within days.

The reshuffling of the station's ownership, for which the government had set a ceiling of 25 percent per investor, ends a bitter three-month dispute over who should control the channel.

■ Mondadori Meeting

Shareholder meetings of publisher Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA were postponed until Tuesday at the request of Silvio Berlusconi, who is battling Carlo De Benedetti for control of the group, Reuters reported from Milan.

Mr. Berlusconi said he sought the delay in the hope of reaching a compromise in the three-month feud. But Corrado Passera, director-general of Mr. De Benedetti's holding company, said that no formal negotiations were under way.

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Avis aux Actionnaires
CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de PARIBAS-RENTE, Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg,

Le jeudi 12 avril 1990 à 11.00 heures

et qui aura l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. Recevoir et adopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
2. Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1989.
3. Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 décembre 1989.
4. Affectation du bénéfice de la Société.
5. Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31 décembre 1989.
6. Renouvellement du mandat des Administrateurs.
7. Renouveler le mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.
8. Divers.

La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 26 mars 1990.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 5 avril 1990, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la société, soit, aux guichets des établissements suivants où des formules de procuration sont disponibles:

- En Belgique : Banque Paribas Belgique S.A., World Trade Center, Boulevard Emile Jacqmain, 162, B-1210 Bruxelles
- Au Luxembourg: Banque Paribas Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
  Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A., Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, 2, Luxembourg

Les propriétaires d'actions nominatives doivent dans le même délai, c'est-à-dire pour le 5 avril 1990, informer par écrit (lettre ou procuration) le Conseil d'Administration, de leur intention d'assister à l'Assemblée.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration
I. PIERSON
Directeur

RECTIFICATION

The date of the Annual General Meeting is April 12, 1990.

Amsterdam, March 30, 1990.

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JOBS: *East Germany Ponders Future of Workers' Paradise After Unity*

(Continued from first finance page)

dented speed on the historic shift from a communist to a capitalist system and at this point is still forming a government and a policy.

And until new commercial legislation is in place, with its limits and incentives, no one can judge the enthusiasm of West German and foreign entrepreneurs who are expected to provide many new jobs.

Norbert Walter, chief international economist of Deutsche Bank, said that one million people mighty be unemployed for a while. But he added that this could change rapidly because many of the unemployed may emigrate to West Germany, where job shortages still remain in many sectors.

"There will be a lot of movement back and forth across the border, even for weekend work," he said.

A government chaffeur in East Berlin said, "I have no idea where I may be in three months."

Some of the first East Germans to taste unemployment have been the 85,000 members of the feared state security apparatus, the group which previously had the most job security. Tens of thousands of bureaucrats could quickly follow, as similarly tainted servants of the fallen regime.

While this former elite appears doomed to face special problems, and many are probably well advised to take advantage of a new early retirement law, economists say that the numbers involved are small in relation to the economy as a whole.

The real problems will begin with the giant *Kombinate*, or industrial combines. The adoption of the Deutsche mark will force them for the first time to face selling substandard production abroad at world price levels or to a domestic population that is armed with a currency that will allow it to shop elsewhere.

This shift will spark the mass layoffs which could well pose one of the first major problems for the new government.

Wolfgang Neef, a manager for a plant making Trabant autos, warned recently that jobs in his plant, for example, are threatened because East Germans are already buying used West German autos or waiting until they can afford new ones.

"A fifth of the Kombinate will be able to survive without help, but two-thirds of the remaining ones will need capital injections to keep going, and another third has no future," said Konrad Wetzker, director of the Institute for Applied Economic Research, a think tank tied to the East German government.

Since there are a dozen Kombinate with over 50,000 employees each, the jobless rosters could grow quickly.

Authorities are gambling that East Germany will institute genuine free enterprise quickly enough to allow thousands of new firms to spring up and employ workers cast off by the Kombinate.

"We would create commercial freedom and cut taxes in order to assure an explosive development," said Elmar Pieroth, a West German politician and businessmen who has been designated as East Germany's next economics minister. "I expect that half a million new entrepreneurs would become active and create four million new jobs."

Mr. Pieroth's sales pitch has found an echo among some economists who think that the economy may grow so fast that East Germany will eventually have to import labor.

Franz Josef Link, an economist with the Institute of the German Economy in Cologne, said that an average annual growth rate of 7.5 percent is conceivable in East Germany for the coming decade and would not only spare it serious unemployment but create 250,000 more jobs than currently exist.

West Germany achieved an average annual growth rate of 8 percent during its economic miracle between 1950 and 1960.

In some areas of East Germany, there is already a shortage of specialized labor due to the recent wave of emigration to the West, and some West Germans are responding. Roughly 15,000 West German doctors have not found steady positions at home, for example, and some have already migrated eastward.

Most hopes for a flood of new job openings are focused on the service sector, a neglected area in any East bloc economy and one which has been starved to near extinction in East Germany. A series of actions culminated in a 1971 campaign expropriating private enterprises with more than 10 employees. As a result, services today account for less than a quarter of the East German economy as opposed to more than half of that in West Germany.

It was not surprising that earlier this year more than 10,000 beauticians, repairmen and builders took to the streets in East Berlin to denounce the effect of Communist policies on craftsmanship.

There is such a need for services that the right conditions could foster tumultuous growth. "It takes years to develop heavy industry, but services such as food production can get going in a matter of only weeks," said Manfred Melzner, economist with the German Economic Research Institute.

Major inflows of capital are only expected to gravitate toward East Germany if wage levels remain relatively low. Mr. Wetzker of the East German institute, agreeing with many colleagues in the West, said that East German wages should initially be only 60 percent to 70 percent of West German levels. Productivity is believed to range between a third and a half of West German levels.

"In five years we may reach the level of Austria, where wages are about 80 percent of West German levels, and perhaps in 10 years we can reach parity," he said.

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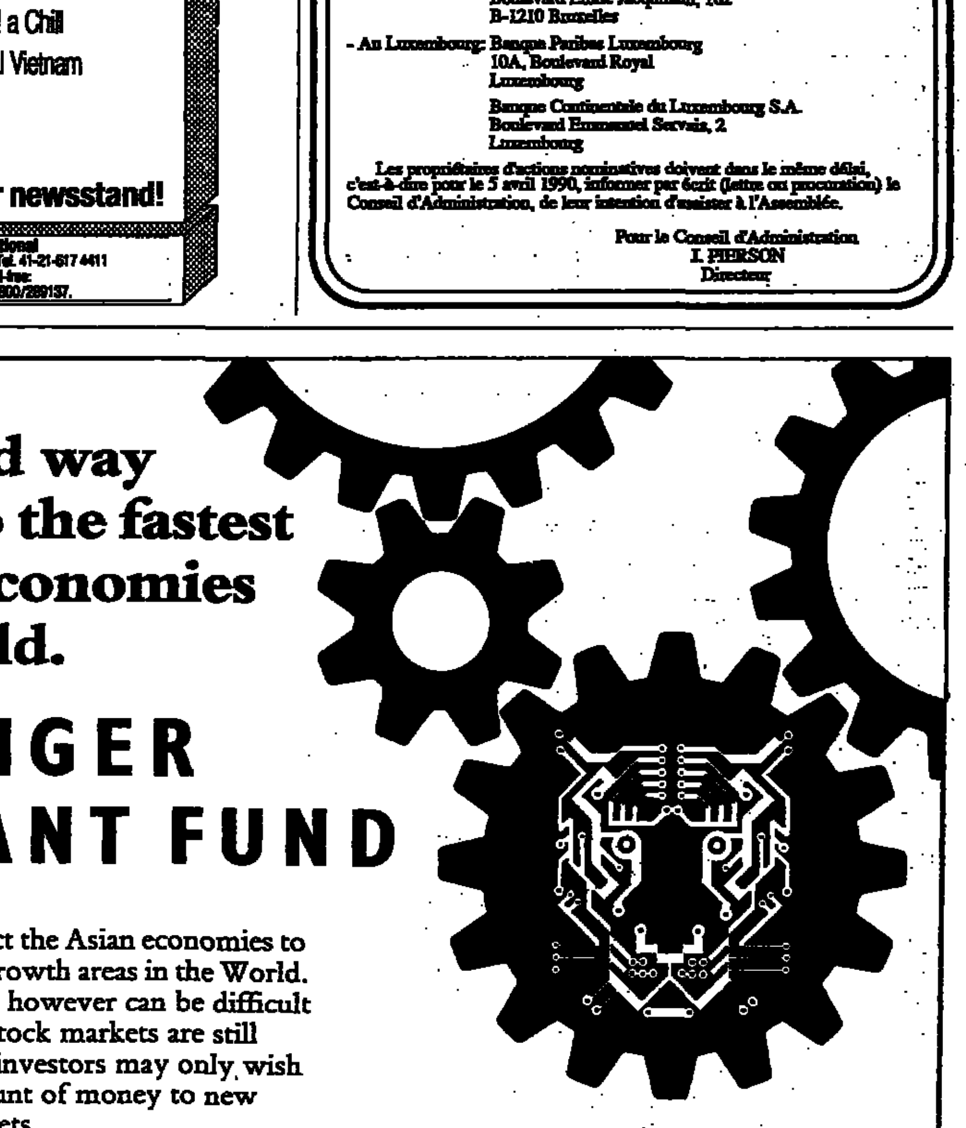
ASIA TIGER WARRANT FUND



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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 30.

(Continued)

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
TuckDr			238	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
TuesM			241	12½	11¾	12	
TuscPl	.25e	.2	110	25	24	24¼	— ¾
20Cnln	.44	2.8	549	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
TycoTy			2461	22	20½	21¼	+ ¾
TycoTy wt			1458	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ⅞
Tyson	.04	.1	6190	28⅞	27	28⅝	+1¼
U							
UNR			17	4½	4⅞	4½	+ ⅛
UNSL	.40	5.3	22	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
USA Bc			208	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅜
USMX			488	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
UST Co	.63	5.3	653	12½	11½	12	+ ¾
UTL			262	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
UniMrt	.10	1.8	144x	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
UnicoA			445	3⅛	2⅞	3	
Unifi s			7347	14⅝	14	14	— ½
Unifrce	.10	.9	588	12¾	11	11½	— ¼
Unigen			678	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
Ungn wt			220	½	⅜	½	
Unimed			161	3½	3¼	3½	
UnBnk	1.32a	5.5	462	24½	23¼	24	— ½
UAEn A			9637	13½	12	12	—1¼
UAEn B			2771	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ¼
USCol	.20	1.0	1350	19¾	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
UBWV	.72	5.6	24	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
UCarBk	.60	4.1	313	14⅞	14	14½	— ¼
UCtlGs	.92	6.1	444	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
UnCoast			470	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
UnCosF	.60b	3.3	18	18	16½	18	+ ⅞
UnDom	1.24	7.8	345	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
UnEdSt			506	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
UnFdBc	.36	3.6	250	10½	10	10	— ⅜
UFinSC			19	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
UfireC	1.20	3.9	9	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
...Gamg			423	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅜
UHltCr			2557	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¼
UtdHm	.40e	11.9	33	5⅞	5	5⅞	+ ⅞
UtdIns			49	15½	13½	14½	—1¼
UMoBn	.80a	2.7	388	30⅝	29½	30	+ ¼
UnNMx	.25e	2.0	112	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
UtdNwsp	.73e	6.3	43	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¾
UtdSvrs			2251	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅞
USvBk	.41	3.9	261	11	10¼	10⅞	— ⅜
USBkVa			10	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
US Bc s	1.00	3.6	7527	29⅝	27½	27⅝	—1⅝
USBPa			98	13½	12⅝	13½	
US Bc pf	2.12	9.9	5	21½	21½	21½	— ½
US Enr			1217	10⅞	9⅝	9¾	—1⅛
US Facl			1494	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅜
US Gold			3557		⅝		+
US HltC	.30	2.5	8035	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
US Intc			17	5	4½	5	

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
US Prcg			949	⅞			
US Trst	1.60	4.6	150	35¼	35	35	
USWNV			3454	35⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ½
UStatn	.40	2.9	3084	14⅛	13½	14	+ ½
UnTelev			232	33½	32⅞	33⅝	+ ½
UnTote s			17	9	8¼	8¾	+ ½
UnVIB s	.68	4.5	89	15½	15	15	— ¾
Unitog			311	13	11¾	12¼	— ½
Unitrnx			5485	7¼	4⅞	7¼	+ ¾
UnvHlt	.20e	2.4	829	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
UnvHld			424	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
UnvBT s	.60	2.0	23	31	30	30	
UPenEn	2.22	8.8	84	26½	25¾	25¾	
Urcorc			9149	25¾	22¼	23⅝	—1⅞
UtahMd			640	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
V							
V Band			437	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
VLSI			4571	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅞
VMS	.201		587	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
VMS II	.181		594	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
VMS III	.221		725	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
VMS SL	.371		442	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
VMS SL2	.301		421	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
VMX			1131	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
VSB Bc	.50	3.7	809	14¼	13½	13⅝	— ½
VSE	.28	3.2	23	9	8⅝	8¾	
VWR	.80	5.3	16	16¼	15	15	—1½
Valcom			388	15⅞	12¼	15¾	+3
ValidLg			4584	3½	3	3¼	— ⅜
Vallen s			56	21¼	20	20	
ValyBc	1.12	4.4	141	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
VlyCa s	.80	2.9	248	28¼	26⅞	28	+ ⅝
ValFSL			479	⅞		⅞	+ ⅛
VlyBcp	1.36	5.4	194	24½	23	24½	+1½
ValNtl			6299	14¼	13½	13¾	— ⅛
ValyWst	†		20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Vallico s			65	5¼	4¼	4¼	— ½
Valmnt s	.36	1.2	5385	21¾	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
ValLn	.60	2.7	98	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ¼
ValMer			126	11⅞	11	11¼	— ¼
VanGld			1268	1⅞	1⅛	1½	
VanFed			299	10⅞	10	10	— ⅜
VardCl s			4641	29⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ½
VREF I			60	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	
VariCre	.04	1.1	33	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
Varitrn			165	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Varlen	.40	3.1	186	19⅞	18⅝	19½	+ ½
VeloBd			141	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ½
Vencor			81	8	7⅛	7⅜	
Ventrex			653	⅞		⅞	+ ⅛
VenCty	†		34	9½	9	9⅛	
VtFin	1.00	6.5	41	16	15⅝	15½	— ½
Veronx g			1646	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Versa s	.20	1.6	1029	12½	12	12½	+ ½
VerfexC			516	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Vestar			87	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Vicorp			2367	20	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
VictBn			16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
VictCr			321	5	3½	4	— ½
VldDsp			98	5	4½	5	+ ½

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Vie dePr			275	2⅞	2	2¼	
Viking			2679	11	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅜
Vikonic			313	6½	5⅞	6⅜	— ⅛
VillFinl			66	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
VillSoM	.15	1.0	31	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	
Vinland			125	½	⅜	⅜	
Viratek			509	4⅛	3½	4	+ ¼
VaBch s	.16	3.4	371	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ½
VaFst	†		12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
VistaOr			271		½	½	—
VistaLP			14295	2	2⅛	2	+
VistaR s			262	16¾	15½	16½	+ ½
Vitalnk			5598	14	13⅛	13¾	— ½
Vivigen			1699	22¼	19	22¼	+3
Voltlnf			67	13	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅝
Volvo	1.84e	3.1	391	61	58½	59	+ ¾
W							
WCRS	.17e	2.3	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
WD 40	1.72	5.5	517	32	30½	31½	— ½
WLR F s	.44	1.8	110	25¼	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
WNS h			70	4¼	3½	4¼	+ ¾
WPP Go	1.22e	6.0	339	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ½
WSMP			62	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
WTD			4059	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
WalnBk			64	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ½
Walbro	.40	2.5	79	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅞
WlkrTel			233	1	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
WallSnd			239	5	4	4¼	
Walshr	.20	2.6	41	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
WallCp	.48	8.7	162	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ¼
WrhseC			83	2½	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
Warren			183	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
Warwk			82	⅝	⅜	½	
WshBcp	.28	4.4	162	6¼	5⅝	6⅜	— ⅜
WBcDC	.28	1.9	575	15½	12⅝	14½	—1¼
WashEn	1.32	6.9	872	19⅝	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
WFSL s	.58	2.1	1035	28	27¼	28	+ ¾
WshFOr	.30	2.9	94	10½	10	10½	+ ½
WshFDC			549	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
WMSB	.40	2.5	4985	17	16	16¼	— ½
WMSB pf	3.75	9.2	348	42¼	40½	40⅞	—1⅝
WshSvg			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
WshSci	.20	2.4	262	8⅝	8½	8½	
WatkJW			142	7⅛	6¼	6⅝	— ½
Watrln	.12e	3.0	12x	4½	4	4	— ½
Wattsind	.20	.6	361	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ¼
WausP	.69b	1.9	495	36	35½	36	
Waver	.36	1.6	77	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
Wavetk			735	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
WbstCl			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
WbstFn	.52	5.6	316	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Wegenr			64	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
WelgTr	.40	2.2	123	19¼	17⅝	18¼	+1
Weltek			1952	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
Wellgtn	.15e	1.1	3	14	14	14	
Werner	.12	.7	254	19½	18	18¼	—1¼
Wesbnc	1.30	4.1	3	32¾	31	31½	— ¼
WstCst			98	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
WNewtn	.24e	8.0	16	3¼	2⅝	3	
WstOne s	.88	3.7	5479	23⅝	22¼	23½	
Welcot			401	8½	7½	7¾	— ⅜
Wstrbke			98	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
WtBank			52	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
WstCap			682	6½	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛

	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
WnFncl	†		130	3¾	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
WFdPR	.80a	5.6	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	
WnWste			610	31¼	30	31¼	+ ½
WMicTc			42	7	6¼	6¼	— ½
WMicr			13	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
WstnPb			4692	18⅝	17½	18	— ¼
Wstmrk			6768	49⅝	46	49½	+ ½
WmorC			812	26¼	25¼	26	+ ¼
Weston			506	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+ ¼
WstpBc			20	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
WshwOn			3686	6¼	5¼	5½	— ½
Wettra	.60	2.3	870	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
Weynba	1.00	1.8	50	58	55	56	+2½
Wharf			179	5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ¼
Whlclub			4817	17¼	15¼	17⅛	+1⅝
Wicat			2060	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Wiland			260	2¼	2½	2½	
WillyJ A	1.10	2.8	2090	39½	38½	39	— ½
Willamt	1.60a	2.9	1005	55	54	54½	+ ½
WillW	.68	4.5	19	16	15	15	—1
Willml			53	10¼	10	10	— ½
WmSon s			297	32½	29¾	30¼	— ⅜
WilmTr	1.44	3.6	216	40¼	39	39¾	+ ½
WisSGs	1.18b	3.4	585		35	35	
WiserO	.40	2.0	449	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
WolfFn			216	6¼	6	6½	
Wolohn	.28b	1.8	331	17	15½	15½	—1
WlvEx h			9474	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	— ⅜
WlvEx pf			7858	25¼	24⅝	25	
Wolv wt			1784	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
Woodhd	.60	3.9	194	16	15¾	15½	+ ¼
Wordst			5154	1⅛		1⅛	+
Wkmen			45	3½	3	3	— ¾
WWTch			127	2⅝	2	2¼	
Worthg	.56	2.6	7808	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Wyman	.80	5.8	926	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
WyomNt	.48	2.7	69	18½	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
X							
XL Dta s			1469	9¼	8⅝	9⅝	
XOMA			9459	19¾	18½	18⅝	— ¼
XeRite	.12	.9	2273	13¼	12¼	13	+ ⅜
Xicor			1468	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
Xplor			60	7	6½	6½	— ½
Xscribe			194	½	⅜	⅜	+
Xylogic			425	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Xyvsn			582	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ½
Y							
YanEnS	1.14e	5.8	302	20¼	19⅝	19¾	
YelowF	.76	3.0	5470	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ¼
YesClth			163	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
YorkFn	.68b	4.7	14	15	14½	14½	— ¾
YorkRs			2027	12½	11⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
Z							
Z Sevn	.45e	3.3	21	14	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
Ziegler	.52a	3.4	12	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
ZionUt	1.44	5.3	119	28	27¼	27⅝	— ½
Zitel			460	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Zycad			902	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
Zygo			87	5	4¼	4½	— ½
Zymos			814	¾	⅝		+

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MONDAY SPORTS

Australia, Austria and U.S. Triumph

West Germany And Argentina Move to 2-2 Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Aaron Krickstein won his second match of the weekend Sunday in Prague to lead the United States into the Davis Cup semifinals for the second straight year.

Krickstein's consistent baseline play tamed rising Czechoslovak star Petr Korda, 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, and gave the U.S. squad its third victory in the best-of-five weekend series, sending it toward a September semifinal battle in Austria.

DAVIS CUP

Brad Gilbert later defeated Karel Novacek, 6-2, 6-1, in just 56 minutes to give the United States a final 4-1 margin in the series. The last match was reduced to the best of three sets because the series outcome had already been decided.

Thomas Muster and Horst Skoff easily won their return singles matches to give Austria a clean sweep over Italy in Vienna.

In shortened matches, Skoff beat Claudio Pistolesi, 6-4, 6-1, and Muster overcame Diego Nargiso, 6-3, 6-2, to round off the match 5-0 for Austria, which will make its first semifinal appearance.

In Brisbane, Australia, Wally Masur scored his second straight-sets victory against New Zealand to take Australia into the semifinals against either West Germany, the defending champions, or Argentina, who were playing the reverse singles matches in Buenos Aires later Sunday.

Masur beat Brett Steven, 7-5, 6-2 6-4, to give Australia a decisive 3-1 lead.

On Sunday, Martin Jaite of Argentina defeated Michael Stich of West Germany, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3, to give Argentina a 2-2 tie.

The deciding singles match between Alberto Mancini and Carl-Uwe Steeb was to be played later on Sunday.

On Saturday, Eric Jelen and Stich gave West Germany a 2-1 lead by trouncing the Argentine doubles pair, Javier Frana and Gustavo Luza, 6-2, 7-6, 6-2.

Steeb had earlier defeated Jaite, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, in a singles match that had been postponed Friday night.

Krickstein, who also won a four-hour singles match Friday against Milan Srejber, was not originally named to the U.S. team but became a replacement when Andre Agassi chose to stay home.

Korda, who demolished Gilbert, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, on Friday, said he struggled Sunday because of a pulled stomach muscle he had suffered Wednesday in practice.

Krickstein's steady baseline game proved too much for Korda, who became an overnight hero Friday with his demolition of Gilbert. Korda, ranked 26th in the world, showed touches of brilliance with gentle drop shots and sharp volleys, but Krickstein was able to keep the ball in play until the Czechoslovak made mistakes.

On Saturday, the U.S. team of Rick Leach and Jim Pugh won the doubles match, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, over Korda and Srejber.

In Vienna, Pistolesi replaced the injured Paolo Cane, hero of the Italian side when they beat four-time champion Sweden in the first round but below form this weekend.

Pistolesi resisted Skoff for the first six games of the first set before dropping serve.

In the second set, Skoff broke Pistolesi three times and won the match point with an unbeatable passing shot.

Muster, taken to five sets by Cane in the opening singles on Friday, allowed Nargiso a single break to level at 3-3 in the first set. But then the Austrian broke back for 4-3 and he stayed in control for the rest of the match.

"This was just a training affair for me," said Muster, who was out of action for most of last year after injuring his leg when a car hit him.

Australia's Masur was too consistent for Steven, the 20-year-old New Zealander, who was unable to recapture the form that helped him beat John Fitzgerald on Friday after losing the first two sets, 6-1, 6-0.

Steven broke Masur in the third game of the opening set, but Masur's experience saw him break back three games later and take control on the grass courts. He broke Steven to love in the 12th game of the first set to take it 7-5 before blasting his way through the second set in just 30 minutes.

Steven dropped the set 6-2 after serving a double fault on set point and his serve was pressured by Masur throughout the third.

In contrast the right-handed Masur, ranked 29th in the world compared with Steven's 429, breezed through his service games. He lost only one point in his first three games and wrapped up the match with plenty to spare.

In the last singles match, Kelly Evernden defeated Fitzgerald, 7-5, 6-7 (8-10), 6-1. *(AP, Reuters)*

Daniel Mario/Reuters

West Germany's Carl-Uwe Steeb returning a Martin Jaite serve.

SIDELINES

Turin Workers to Strike at Cup Sites

ROME (Reuters) — Construction workers in Turin will stage a four-hour strike Tuesday to protest inadequate safety on World Cup building sites.

The move comes after a worker was crushed to death Friday on a site in Turin, bringing to 24 the number of persons who have died in accidents since the construction projects began. World Cup events are to begin June 8.

"If drastic measures are not taken to combat the spate of deaths on construction sites further action will become inevitable," a spokesman for the construction workers' union said. He added, "It's criminal not to act at once to put an end to this slaughter."

Fiji Upsets All Blacks in '7' Rugby

HONG KONG (AP) — Fiji upset defending champion New Zealand, 22-10, on Sunday to win its fifth Hong Kong "seven-a-side" rugby tournament.

The All Blacks took the lead with a try by Dallas Seymour, which was converted by Terry Wright, then made it 10-0 with a try by Eric Rush. Fiji struck back with a try by Noa Nadruku, converted by Waisale Servei, narrowing the New Zealand lead to four points.

Just after the break, Tomasi Cama of Fiji scored a try, which was converted by Servei. The All Blacks battled hard to get back into the match, but lost all chance of victory when Mesake Rasari struck with a try, again converted by Servei. Rasari added a try in the final minutes.

The Fijians advanced to the final by beating Tonga, 28-12, in the quarterfinals and Wales, 34-6, in the semifinals. Wales scored a major upset by defeating five-time winner Australia, 16-10, in the quarterfinals. The New Zealanders beat the Scottish Borderers, 20-12, in the quarterfinals, and trounced the British Barbarians, 24-6, in the semifinals.

Chang Captures Volvo Chicago Event

CHICAGO (AP) — Second-seeded Michael Chang survived an upset bid by Jim Grabb to capture the Volvo Chicago tennis tournament Sunday, 7-6 (7-4), 1-6, 6-4. Ranked ninth in the world, Chang broke the tournament's fifth-seeded player in the 10th and final game of the match. It was Chang's first tournament victory of 1990. Grabb had upset top-ranked Ivan Lendl Saturday to advance to the title match.

On Saturday in Houston, fourth-seeded Katerina Maleeva of Bulgaria upset top-seeded Martina Navratilova, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, in a semifinal match of the Virginia Slims of Houston tournament. Maleeva was to play third-seeded Arantxa Sánchez in Sunday's championship match.

In Saturday's other semifinal, Sánchez won a three-hour match over the No. 2 seed, Zina Garrison, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6. It was the first time in three attempts that Maleeva, the 12th-ranked player in the world, defeated Navratilova, ranked No. 2.

Oxford Easily Glides Past Cambridge

LONDON (Reuters) — Oxford won the 136th University Boat Race on Saturday when it beat Cambridge by seven seconds. It was Oxford's 14th victory in the last 15 races.

With the heaviest crew in the history of the race, Oxford used its advantage of 12.5 kilograms (about 27.5 pounds) per man to full effect, winning in 17 minutes, 15 seconds — the quickest time in five years — over the 6.9 kilometer course.

Cambridge threatened a surprise when they took the lead early on. But Oxford, whose team included Christopher Heathcote, at 110.2 kilograms the heaviest man in the event's history, passed the underdogs and from the two-kilometer mark never looked like they would be caught.

Soccer Deal Allegedly Profited Stasi

BONN (Reuters) — The East German secret police pocketed the three million Deutsche marks ($1.8 million) that the West German soccer team Bayer Leverkusen paid for an East German international, a West German newspaper said Sunday.

Andreas Thom, a midfielder, moved from Dynamo Berlin to Leverkusen in December in the first soccer transfer between the Germanys. Bild am Sonntag said Dynamo Berlin's president had asked for the money to be sent to a hard-currency bank account, which the publication said belonged to the Stasi secret police.

The club, since renamed FC Berlin, was funded by the Stasi until it was disbanded after last year's revolution. Now no one at the club can trace the money, Bild am Sonntag said.

For the Record

Mauro Galvano of Italy won the new European super-middleweight boxing crown when he beat Mark Kaylor of Britain on points in a 12-round bout Sunday in Capo d'Orlando, Italy. *(Reuters)*

Christophe Tiozzo of France captured the World Boxing Association super-middleweight title Friday in Lyon, stopping Baek In Chul of South Korea, the defending champion, in the sixth round. *(Reuters)*

Terry Norris of the United States knocked out defending champion John Mugabi of Uganda in the first round Saturday to win the World Boxing Council super-welterweight title in Tampa, Florida. *(Reuters)*

Karch Kiraly and **Steve Timmons**, who led the U.S. men's volleyball team to two Olympic gold medals, have signed contracts to play next season with Ravenna-Messaggero, a professional team in Italy, according to Italian newspaper reports. *(AP)*

Peter Southwick/The Associated Press

6TH-INNING STRETCH — Kansas City's Kurt Stillwell dove for, but missed, a sixth-inning grounder hit by Detroit's Travis Fryman.

Redskins Cut Williams, Hero of '88 Super Bowl

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Washington Redskins have announced that they will not renew the contract of Doug Williams, 34, the quarterback hero of the National Football League team's Super Bowl victory two years ago.

Their third quarterback will not be Williams, but Jeff Rutledge, 33, who played the last eight seasons with the New York Giants, the Redskins said Friday.

In January 1988, Williams became the first black quarterback to play in a Super Bowl. He threw four touchdown passes in the second quarter, and the Redskins went on to rout the Denver Broncos, 42-10.

For the game, Williams completed 18 of 29 passes for 340 yards, then a Super Bowl record, and was voted the most valuable player.

He never reached that level again. Early in the 1988 season, he missed four games because of appendicitis. Before the 1989 season, he underwent surgery on a ruptured disk.

He returned in midyear and started two games, but more back problems followed. In the last six weeks of the season, he played less than a quarter of one game.

His future with the Redskins had been cloudy because the team was enthusiastic about Mark Rypien, 27, who had become the starting quarterback, and Stan Humphries, 24, an untested backup.

Now Williams' future in pro football is uncertain, although his agent, Brig Owens, said two teams that he would not identify had shown interest in Williams.

Doug Williams: Dropped in favor of younger quarterbacks.

■ An Emotional Jolt

Christine Brennan and Neil H. Greenberger of The Washington Post reported:

The decision was seen as inevitable by many, but there still was an emotional jolt Friday at Redskin Park when the team announced that, like John Riggins and Joe Theismann before him, Williams, another Super Bowl hero, was not wanted back.

"You are not going to do somersaults when there is someone who has done so much for you and the team and he is suddenly gone," Rypien said. "When you lose a friend like that, and someone who has given you a lot of advice, it's tough. He had a lot of savvy because he had been through it all before."

Joe Gibbs, the Redskins' coach said: "We have two young quarterbacks. They are our future and that's who we are going with."

Williams told a Washington television station that he had "no control over the situation."

"Coach Gibbs and his staff made the decision to go with the younger guys," he said. "That's the way he feels and he runs the show."

Gibbs and General Manager Charley Casserly said Williams's contract, which would have been worth $1.2 million for next season had it been renewed, had nothing to do with the move Friday.

CBS Decides Musburger Should Leave

United Press International

DENVER — Brent Musburger's contract as a commentator with CBS Sports will not be renewed, and his last appearance on the network will be at the NCAA basketball championship on Monday, the network said Sunday.

"CBS Sports announced today that it had declined to renew Brent Musburger's employment agreement which expires within the next few months," said a statement issued by the president of CBS Sports, Neal Pilson.

"Brent has made an important contribution to the success of CBS Sports during the past 15 years," Mr. Pilson said. A CBS spokeswoman declined to elaborate on the decision.

Musburger joined CBS Sports in 1975 as host of "The NFL Today."

Nicklaus's Senior Debut: All Power

By Jaime Diaz
New York Times Service

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona — Jack Nicklaus rose to the occasion of his much-awaited debut in a tournament for senior players by becoming the conquering power golfer of his youth.

Against a field of more than 50 golfers, it was no contest.

After mesmerizing his peers with the high, soft-landing long iron shots that were the trademark of his prime, Nicklaus climaxed his five-under-par 67 round on Saturday with a dramatic 30-foot chip-in for eagle on the 18th hole.

That gave him a two-shot lead going into Sunday's final round at the Cochise Course at Desert Mountain.

Trailing Nicklaus's total of six-under-par 138 were Phil Rodgers, Gary Player and Bruce Crampton.

Out of range for a Sunday shootout was Lee Trevino, the winner this year of three tournaments for senior players, who managed only an even-par 72, leaving him nine shots back.

Nicklaus's round was the best of the tournament so far, and set the stage for the Golden Bear to win his first tournament anywhere since the 1986 Masters.

His round was made by outstanding power golf on four of the course's five par-fives.

Nicklaus reached the 546-yard fourth hole with a drive and a three-wood, and the 500-yard 12th hole and the 534-yard 15th with a drive and a three-iron.

On the 531-yard final hole, Nicklaus ripped a 236-yard one-iron slightly over the green, then chipped in from 30 feet with a sand iron.

"It was the kind of round I used to play at major championships, where I didn't have to make any putts to score well," Nicklaus said.

Of the final round on Sunday, he added, "I have to control myself, and I haven't done that for a while. I haven't been in contention for a long time. I hope I'm a fast learner."

Nicklaus was obviously pleased with the way he had played.

"That was the best day of hitting the golf ball in a long, long time," he said.

His playing partner, Gary Player, was one of the senior tour players who had criticized Nicklaus for saying he would have trouble getting motivated to play on the senior tour "against guys I beat for the last 30 years."

But on Saturday, Player was more enthusiastic.

"I have never seen Jack play that well," he said. "He hit these incredible long irons that landed like butterflies with sore feet."

Player then amended his statement slightly by adding: "Maybe having played on the senior tour for the last four years, I just haven't been seeing shots like that."

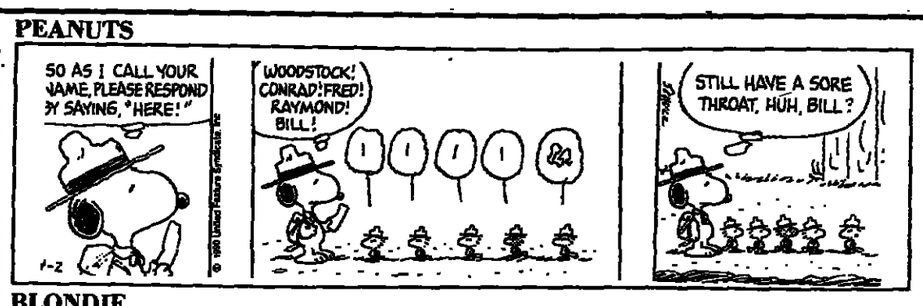
The forgotten man Saturday was Trevino, the erstwhile star of the senior circuit.

"I knew I wasn't going to win every tournament," Trevino said. "But this course is just plain tough. It's the hardest one I've played on the senior tour."

Just ask Nicklaus. After all, he designed the course.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS



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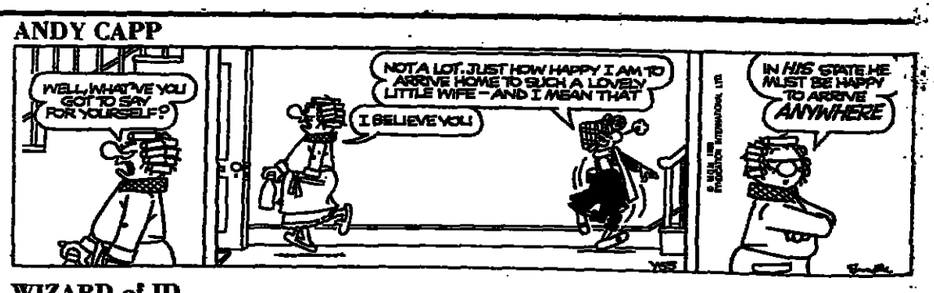

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WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRAVO

NOJEY

ADJEGG

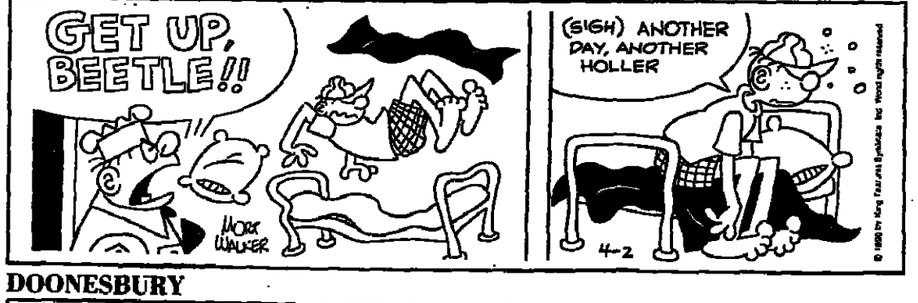
HOIBSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HONOR FLOOR DIMITY OUTBID
Answer: This might be more appreciated if we were given it later in life—YOUTH

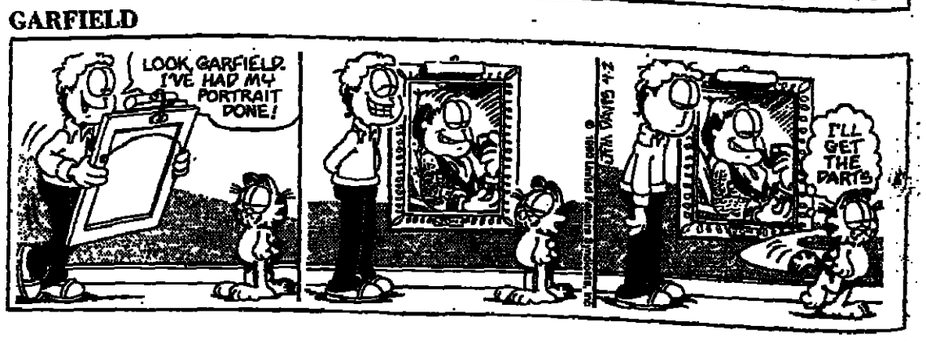
BEETLE BAILEY



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD



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MONDAY SPORTS

Duke Halts Arkansas and UNLV Ousts Georgia Tech to Reach Final

Blue Devils Fast-Break to a 97-83 Victory

By Anthony Cotton
Washington Post Service

DENVER — Arkansas could not deliver the "40 minutes of hell" it promised for Saturday's NCAA semifinal game against Duke, but for 3½ minutes the Razorbacks' defense made life very unpleasant for the Blue Devils.

An almost frightening 15-4 second-half spurt by the Razorbacks put the Blue Devils on the ropes before Duke responded with a fast break display en route to a 97-83 victory. Trailing 79-78 with six minutes remaining, Duke went on a 19-4 game-ending run.

Phil Henderson scored 28 points to lead the winners, one of four players in double figures for Duke (29-8). Alaa Abdelnaby tallied 20 points, Christian Laettner 19 and Robert Brickey 17. Todd Day had 27 for Arkansas (30-5), despite going scoreless for the final 8:44.

The Duke quartet scored all but four of the Blue Devils' points in the second half and 17 of the 19 in the stretch. With 5:44 remaining, Abdelnaby hit a short hook from the right baseline. After an Arkansas miss, Duke went into a three-on-one fast break. Abdelnaby was fouled while shooting and his two free throws made the score 82-79.

Lee Mayberry scored on a jumper for Arkansas with 4:44 left, but Duke scored the next seven points, all via the fast break. Each of the breaks started with the Razorbacks sending at least three men up for offensive rebounds. Each time, Duke grabbed the rebound and quickly released an outlet pass, leaving the Razorbacks with just one or two men to play defense.

Had Arkansas remained patient, it could have worked its way back into the contest. Instead, the team launched a series of improbable shots.

"We're a young team and I think that showed late in the game," said the Arkansas coach, Nolan Richardson. "When it came time where we had to make decisions, you could tell each player wanted to take it upon himself to bring us back. We've been able to do that at times this year but not tonight."

Arkansas had been expected to set the pace. But the Razorbacks said they did not expect the Blue Devils — particularly Laettner and Abdelnaby — to be able to run with them.

"Whatever they were saying probably just pumped us up more," said Laettner, who also had a game-high 14 rebounds. "Coming in, we knew we could run on them, too. Everyone was talking about the Arkansas defense and their fast break, but they play a real open style so we thought we could get fast breaks and easy buckets, too, and that's what we did. We broke their press and we scored easy buckets."

But the game could just as easily have gone the other way. In the first 25 minutes, Duke had its greatest success by pushing the basketball down low to Abdelnaby and Laettner. But Abdelnaby was whistled for his third foul with 15:55 to play, while Laettner picked up his fourth with 13:25 remaining.

A free throw by Day made the score 58-57, Duke. Brickey, who scored 13 of his points in the second half, hit a shot from the lane to make it 60-57 with 13:06 left.

Then came the Arkansas run. Day had made a three-point play just before Brickey's basket. After the score, he tied the game with a three-point shot. After a Duke miss, Ernie Murry scored on a drive; Duke turned the ball over at midcourt and Mayberry made a breakaway dunk. After another Duke turnover, Ron Huery made a three-point play. That gave the Razorbacks a 69-62 lead with 10:38 remaining and a 15-4 run over just 2:37.

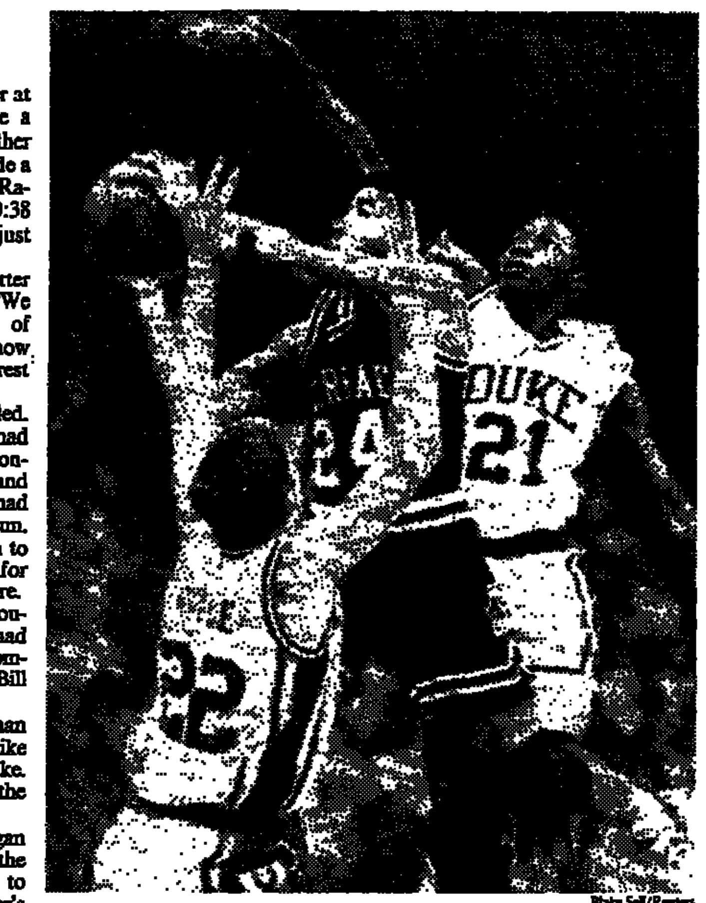
"I thought we had a better chance then," said Mayberry. "We were forcing them into a lot of turnovers. But anyone has to know that Duke won't do that for the rest of the game."

The Blue Devils seemed rattled. For much of the game, Duke had alternated the point guard responsibilities between Henderson and freshman Bobby Hurley. That had worked until the big Arkansas run. After that Hurley did not seem to want the ball, making it easier for the Razorbacks to apply pressure.

At the same time, the foul trouble of Abdelnaby and Laettner had forced Duke to send out seldom-used players like Greg Koubek, Bill McCaffrey and Clay Buckley.

For many among the more than 17,675 in the stands, it seemed like the beginning of the end for Duke. But that was not the case in the team's huddle.

Shortly thereafter, Duke began to make its move, helped by the Razorbacks' apparent inability to cope with the thin air at Denver's high altitude.


Blair Sell/Reuters
Razorback Lenzie Howell was snared in a Duke defensive trap.

Runnin' Rebels Clamp Down to Win, 90-81

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service

DENVER — The University of Nevada-Las Vegas marched through serious foul problems for Larry Johnson, David Butler and Moses Scurry, through 66.7 percent shooting in the first half by Georgia Tech, and into the final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

UNLV held the Yellow Jackets to one field goal during the first nine minutes of the second half, and then went on to defeat them, 90-81, in the semifinal on Saturday.

The Runnin' Rebels (34-5) play Duke on Monday night for the national championship.

The UNLV coach, Jerry Tarkanian, refused to bite on a question regarding the apparent good-guys-vs.-bad-guys element of the final. But he said that winning it "would be a tremendous thrill."

Junior forward Stacey Augmon led UNLV by scoring 22 points, grabbing nine rebounds and limiting Dennis Scott of Georgia Tech to nine points in the second half after he had scored 20 in the first.

Augmon denied Scott the ball with such tenacity that the junior forward did not score in the second half until a little less than 11 minutes remained.

Butler, a senior center, and Scurry, a senior forward, committed their fourth fouls in a span of 21 seconds with more than 12 minutes to play. Still, they picked up the slack for Johnson, the junior forward who fouled out with a little less than seven minutes left after scoring 15 points.

Butler ended up with 13 points and 10 rebounds and Scurry had 11 rebounds — all in the second half.

"When we got Johnson in foul trouble, I thought we had a chance," said the Georgia Tech coach, Bobby Cremins, whose team cut a 76-69 deficit to 76-74 in the 1½ minutes after Johnson's departure.

But UNLV sophomore guard Anderson Hunt sandwiched three-point goals around a missed one-and-one by Scott, and the Yellow Jackets (28-7) never got closer than six the rest of the way.

Hunt, who entered the Final Four shooting 43 percent, 23 percent from three-point territory for the tournament, scored 20 points on seven-of-15 shooting, including five-of-nine three-pointers. He also had seven assists.

"When Anderson shoots well," Tarkanian said, "it puts us at another level. His three-pointers were really critical."

So were those of junior guard Greg Anthony, who made three of four and scored 14 points in addition to handing out five assists.

Senior guard Brian Oliver scored 24 points for Georgia Tech, which also got 16 points, eight rebounds and eight assists from freshman guard Kenny Anderson.

But Anderson charged into Augmon with more than 14½ minutes left and committed his fourth foul about three minutes later. He was taken out and while he was on the bench, the Yellow Jackets went from trailing by 61-57 to trailing by 76-69 with seven minutes left.

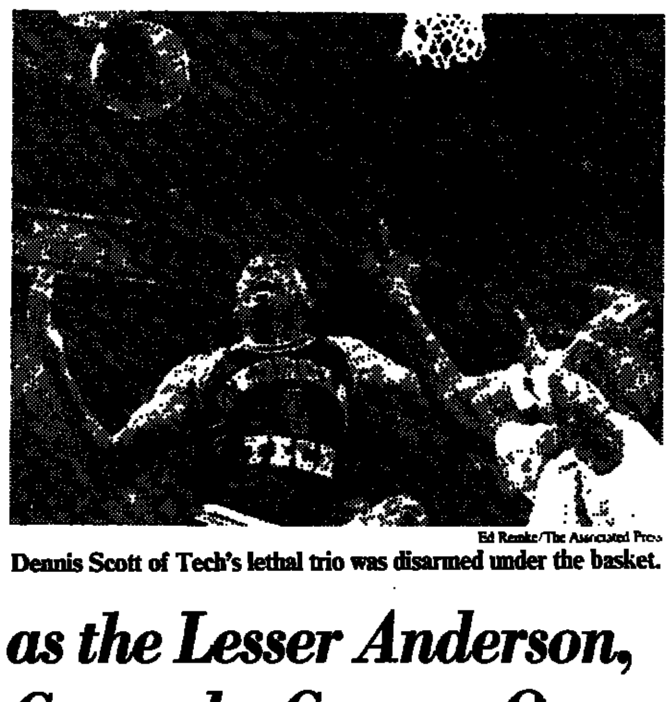
But the 4½ minutes without Anderson were not the difference for Georgia Tech. The nearly six-minute period without a field goal at the start of the second half was.

"We're disappointed we lost, but it was a great run," said Cremins, whose team set a school record for victories in a season and reached the Final Four for the first time.

Nevada-Las Vegas led, 18-10, after a little more than five minutes. Following a jumper by Georgia Tech forward Johnny McNeil, Anthony made it 21-12 by connecting on a three-pointer.

But Scott responded with a three-pointer, and following a driving shot in the lane by Johnson, the Yellow Jackets scored 11 straight points to take a 26-23 lead with a little more than 11 minutes left in the first half.

They extended the lead to six points late in the half, and nudged it to 53-46 by halftime after UNLV went scoreless for the final 3½ minutes of the half.


Ed Reinke/The Associated Press
Dennis Scott of Tech's lethal trio was disarmed under the basket.

Duke's Secret? Krzyzewski's 'Basic Principles'

By Barry Jacobs
New York Times Service

DURHAM, North Carolina — When he was a young man, Mike Krzyzewski considered abandoning his family name for something less conspicuous, something easier to spell and pronounce. His father, for instance, had switched to Kross.

But Krzyzewski gave up the idea after an uncle admonished him to be proud of his Polish heritage. "I always remember that," said the native of Chicago, who is the basketball coach at Duke University.

Krzyzewski, 43, the son of an elevator operator and a washerwoman, is among college basketball's most successful coaches. As a result, he notes with satisfaction, millions of people have learned to pronounce his name — shush-EF-ski.

"It's interesting, as you stick to certain basic principles, how things seem to develop," he said. "That's what we try to do in our program, stick to certain basic principles."

The effectiveness of that approach, which on the court features a tenacious man-to-man defense and a flexible motion offense, has never been more evident.

Now Duke has defeated Arkansas and heads for the NCAA final. Saturday's semifinal was the Blue Devils' third consecutive appearance in the Final Four and their fourth in the past five years. Only John Wooden's UCLA teams, which reached the Final Four 12 times from 1962 to 1975, had a greater string of success.

"It's hard not to respect Mike, his lifestyle, his commitment to running an honest program, and the way his kids play — really hard," said the Georgia Tech coach, Bobby Cremins, whose team lost to Nevada-Las Vegas in the other semifinal on Saturday. "It's amazing what he's accomplished."

Krzyzewski first took Duke to the NCAA tournament in 1984, his fourth season at the Atlantic Coast Conference school after he had coached his alma mater, the U.S. Military Academy, for five years.

Although eliminated in its opening game, that 1984 team started Duke's current run of seven NCAA tournament appearances in a row. In that span, Krzyzewski's squads have won 76.9 percent of their games, placing him at the top of the list of active Division I coaches.

Over those seven seasons, Duke has averaged 27 victories and seven losses. This year, the Blue Devils are 28-8 despite a late-season stumble and a reliance on underclassmen, especially freshman point guard Bobby Hurley and sophomore forward Christian Laettner.

So strong a performance by a team seemingly less powerful than many of its predecessors has surprised even Krzyzewski. It has also earned him growing respect for running a program that sustains excellence, a particularly difficult feat in college basketball, where rosters change each year.

"I think one of the secrets about what we do is our communication," said Krzyzewski, who demands constant intrasquad dialogue both on and off the court. "We've been very communicative. People insulate themselves too much from what other people are doing. Insulate and isolate."

In that openness, as in many other characteristics related to their success, the Blue Devil players merely mirror Krzyzewski.

But Krzyzewski does not define himself primarily as a coach.

"I'm a good basketball coach because I'm a good leader," he said. "A lot of people love basketball, but they're not good leaders."

For all his success, Krzyzewski has yet to win an NCAA title.

"There's nobody who wants to win the national championship any more than I do," he said. "I can't be consumed with it. I have to be consumed with my team."

Gary Cameron/Reuters
Coach Krzyzewski sharing the joy as Laettner gets a victory hug.

Stanford Defeats Auburn, 88-81, in Women's Final

The Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — Stanford completed a five-year climb to the top of women's basketball by defeating Auburn, 88-81, Sunday in the NCAA championship game behind the record three-point shooting of Katy Steding and Jennifer Azzi.

Steding made six three-pointers and Azzi four as Stanford won its first national title and handed Auburn its third straight loss in a championship game.

Steding and Azzi both shattered the previous championship game record of two 3-pointers by Auburn's Ruthie Bolton against Louisiana Tech in 1988. Steding finished the five-game tournament with a record 12 three-pointers, topping the old mark of 10 by Stephen F. Austin's Mozel Brooks in 1988.

The Stanford victory capped a building project that Coach Tara VanDerveer began when she took the job five years ago. Stanford was 13-15 in her first season, 1985-86, but then improved each year and finished 32-1 this season.

Sonja Henning finished with 21 points, while Steding scored 18 and Azzi added 17.

Auburn, which lost to Louisiana Tech in the 1988 title game and to Tennessee last year, finished the season at 28-7. Carolyn Jones led Auburn with 24 points.

Stanford overcame an eight-minute shooting drought and nine-point deficit in the first half to get control of the game early in the second half.

The Cardinal ended the first half with a 9-0 run to tie the score at 41. Then, with Auburn leading 46-43, Steding nailed a three-pointer to start a 9-0 run that put Stanford ahead to stay.

He Came In as the Lesser Anderson, But Left the Game the Greater One

The Associated Press

DENVER — Anderson Hunt. He wasn't the most respected Anderson coming in to the game, but he was going out. The UNLV guard fired long and well when he needed to and ended up with 20 points.

More important, though, he contained the other Anderson — Kenny Anderson of Georgia Tech, helping to hold him to just three points in the second half and a total of 16.

Hunt is the Runnin' Rebels' shortest starter at 6-foot-1 (about 1.85 meters). And the sophomore had a reputation for lapsing into shooting slumps.

But on Saturday he shined, with a key pair of three-pointers in the second half, seven assists and only one turnover in 38 minutes of playing time.

Being five-of-nine from three-point range made the difference. Two such shots pointed the game toward its conclusion.

Georgia Tech had cut its deficit to 76-74 with 5:25 to play on a length-of-the-court drive by Anderson. But UNLV quickly pushed the ball up and found Hunt along the right baseline. There, he launched a three-pointer that made it 79-74.

Another long-range basket by Hunt, this one from the left wing with 4:08 remaining, gave UNLV an 82-74 advantage.

The Yellow Jackets were unable to threaten again.

Hunt said he had not hesitated to put up the long-range shots. "It's what people dream about, hitting clutch baskets," he said. "Fortunately, my shot was on."

Hunt was instrumental in containing Anderson, a central part of the Yellow Jackets' "Lethal Weapon III" trio. Until the semifinal, Anderson, Dennis Scott and Brian Oliver had accounted for 78 percent of Georgia Tech's scoring.

While Anderson had just one foul in the first half, he picked up three more in six minutes after UNLV switched from a zone to man-on-man defense. After that, he was barely a presence.

"He kind of lost some confidence," said Hunt, who turned up the defensive pressure in the second half. "I looked in his eyes and I could see he was worried. When you get four in a big game, you play tentatively and that's what he did."

The Georgia Tech coach, Bobby Cremins, said: "They came after us hard. We really got rattled by their defense."

The team's collapse was gradual, but was accelerated with Anderson's foul trouble. They were down just 61-57 when he left the game after his fourth foul.

Hunt said he knew that shutting down Anderson totally had been out of the question.

"You try to contain them," he said. "I tried to stay in front of him as much as I could. I didn't think of him as a freshman. I thought of him as a great ballplayer. I knew if I relaxed, he'd blow right by me and score, or dish it to somebody else who would."

The Runnin' Rebels' pressure got to Scott as well. He was five-for-eight in the first half, including four-for-six from three-point range, for a total of 20 points.

But ridden by UNLV's top defender, Stacey Augmon, he had only nine points in the second half.

"He played great defense on me in the second half," Scott said of Augmon. "He really denied me the ball."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Philadelphia	46	26	.639	—
Boston	42	28	.600	3
New York	40	31	.563	5½
Washington	27	44	.380	18½
Miami	17	55	.236	29
New Jersey	16	55	.225	29½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	52	19	.732	—
x-Chicago	47	23	.671	4½
Milwaukee	37	34	.521	15
Indiana	36	34	.514	15½
Atlanta	34	37	.479	18
Cleveland	33	37	.471	18½
Orlando	17	53	.243	34½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Utah	50	20	.714	—
x-San Antonio	48	23	.676	2½
Dallas	40	30	.571	10
Denver	37	35	.514	14
Houston	35	36	.493	15½
Minnesota	20	52	.278	31
Charlotte	15	56	.211	35½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-L.A. Lakers	53	17	.757	—
x-Portland	51	21	.708	3
x-Phoenix	48	23	.676	5½
Seattle	35	35	.500	18
Golden State	32	38	.457	21
L.A. Clippers	27	45	.375	27
Sacramento	22	50	.306	32

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 25 28 27 31—111
Boston 38 19 35 29—123
Thomas 13-29 4-5 32, Edwards 6-15 5-6 17, Aguirre 6-17 5-5 17; Bird 12-23 7-7 33, Re.Lewis 8 13 9 9 25. Rebounds: Detroit 60 (Rodman 14), Boston 52 (Parish 14). Assists: Detroit 17 (Thomas, V.Johnson 6), Boston 30 (Bird, D.Johnson 7).

Phoenix 37 30 27 30—124
New Jersey 28 32 30 27—117
K.Johnson 10-17 12-14 32, Chambers 7-14 16-18 31; Morris 14-23 1-4 33, Hopson 4-13 11-11 20. Rebounds: Phoenix 53 (West 13), New Jersey 55 (Conner 10). Assists: Phoenix 22 (K.Johnson 11), New Jersey 19 (Conner 8).

Denver 33 38 26 34—131
Philadelphia 47 34 44 24—149
English 9-18 3-3 21, Lever 5-16 8-8 18, Adams 7 13 3-3 18; Barkley 14 16 9-14 38, Hawkins 8-13 8-9 24. Rebounds: Denver 50 (Lever 8), Philadelphia 63 (Barkley 13). Assists: Denver 38 (Lever, Adams 7), Philadelphia 33 (Dawkins 12).

Cleveland 28 31 31 35—105
Miami 31 19 24 30—104
Price 10-19 5-6 26, Nance 11-17 2-4 24; Frank 7 11 2-2 16, Rice 8-20 0-0 16, Douglas 7-14 1-2 15. Rebounds: Cleveland 46 (Daugherty 14), Miami 47 (Seikaly 10). Assists: Cleveland 26 (Price 10), Miami 31 (Douglas 15).

Orlando 32 31 16 36—115
Washington 35 34 35 39—143
Reynolds 7-14 3-5 17, Anderson 7-11 2-4 16; Malone 14-25 7-9 35, King 11-20 10-11 32. Rebounds: Orlando 56 (Ansley 12), Washington 57 (Walker 8). Assists: Orlando 16 (Smith 5), Washington 27 (Walker 6).

New York 22 20 36 16 12—106
Chicago 28 28 18 28 13—107
Ewing 8-19 9-11 25, G.Wilkins 8-16 4-6 20; Jordan 20-34 8-9 49, Pippen 6-16 2-4 14. Rebounds: New York 54 (Ewing 15), Chicago 54 (Grant, Jordan 12). Assists: New York 20 (Cheeks 7), Chicago 27 (Grant 9).

Minnesota 18 23 27 16—84
Dallas 22 19 27 14—82
Campbell 6-17 11-12 23, Richardson 10-19 1-4 21; Harper 9-17 2-4 22, Blackman 8-15 5-8 21. Rebounds: Minnesota 41 (Corbin 9), Dallas 49 (Tarpley 16). Assists: Minnesota 14 (Campbell, Richardson 5), Dallas 15 (Williams, Harper 4).

Golden State 20 28 32 22—106
Seattle 29 27 43 30—139
Marciulionis 4-9 9-12 21, Teagle 6-15 3-4 15; McDaniel 14-18 6-7 34, Ellis 10-14 1-2 21. Rebounds: Golden State 44 (Tolbert 7), Seattle 59 (Cage 12). Assists: Golden State 16 (Hardaway 5), Seattle 27 (Threatt 13).

Portland 38 23 26 27—106 (114?)
LA Lakers 26 33 44 23—135 (126?)
Drexler 8-20 3-5 21, Williams 6-13 6-7 18; Johnson 8-15 8-9 25, Woolridge 11-18 2-4 24. Rebounds: Portland 55 (Kersey 8), Los Angeles 65 (Johnson, Thompson 10). Assists: Portland 18 (Porter 4), Los Angeles 36 (Johnson 14).

Atlanta 28 27 36 31—122
LA Clippers 32 28 28 30—118
Wilkins 10-24 7-10 28, Malone 6-10 9-11 21; C.Smith 8-17 7-7 23, Benjamin 9-12 5-5 23. Rebounds: Atlanta 49 (Malone 10), Los Angeles 41 (C.Smith 8). Assists: Atlanta 33 (Webb 11), Los Angeles 34 (Garrick 18).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 33 33 25 28—118
New York 29 35 28 23—115
English 13-25 0-1 26, Lever 8-18 5-7 23; Ewing 15-26 7-9 37, G.Wilkins 9-18 3-4 21. Rebounds: Denver 65 (Lever 14), New York 67 (Ewing 21). Assists: Denver 30 (Adams 13), New York 25 (Cheeks, Tucker, Jackson 4).

Minnesota 19 25 33 18—95
Houston 29 29 23 25—106
Corbin 9-15 4-4 22, Richardson 10-15 1-2 21; Thorpe 12-13 0-0 24, Olajuwon 8-23 8-10 24. Rebounds: Minnesota 39 (Corbin 8), Houston 57 (Olajuwon 16). Assists: Minnesota 19 (Corbin, Murphy, Richardson 4), Houston 26 (Johnson 8).

Milwaukee 22 29 22 27—100
San Antonio 24 34 28 29—107
Sikma 7-13 7-7 23, Humphries 6-12 6-8 18; Cummings 9-15 6-10 24, Robinson 7-10 5-11 19. Rebounds: Milwaukee 46 (Krystkowiak 11), San Antonio 61 (Cummings, Robinson 11). Assists: Milwaukee 23 (Pressey 7), San Antonio 25 (Strickland 13).

Charlotte 35 28 21 31—115
Sacramento 18 32 27 26—103
Gilliam 10-15 7-8 27, J.R.Reid 9-19 3-7 21; Tisdale 11-14 3-3 25, McCray 11-13 1-2 23. Rebounds: Charlotte 42 (J.R.Reid 12), Sacramento 37 (McCray 10). Assists: Charlotte 27 (Bogues 15), Sacramento 25 (McCray, Toney 7).

NCAA Semifinals

At Denver

ARKANSAS (83)

Day 8-17 7-7 27, Howell 5-9 7-8 18, Credit 2-3 1-4 5, Mayberry 6-18 0-0 12, Bowers 1-6 0-0 2, Howkins 2-4 2-2 6, Huery 2-5 1-3 5, Miller 1-3 1-2 3, Murry 2-5 0-0 5, Linn 0-1 0-0 0. Totals 29-73 19-26 83.

DUKE (97)

Brickey 8-10 1-3 17, Laettner 5-7 9-12 19, Abdelnaby 8-12 4-5 20, Henderson 10-21 5-5 28, Hurley 0-2 3-6 3, Davis 1-4 3-4 5, McCaffrey 0-1 3-4 3, Koubek 1-4 0-0 2. Totals 33-61 28-39 97.

Halftime: Duke 46, Arkansas 43. 3-point goals: Arkansas 6-21 (Day 4-8, Howell 1-2, Murry 1-3, Bowers 0-1, Huery 0-1, Whitby 0-2, Mayberry 0-4), Duke 3-9 (Henderson 3-7, Hurley 0-1, Koubek 0-1). Fouled out: Credit, Miller. Rebounds: Arkansas 40 (Day 7), Duke 50 (Laettner 14). Assists: Arkansas 14 (Mayberry 6), Duke 16 (Hurley 6). Total fouls: Arkansas 25, Duke 19.

GEORGIA TECH (81)

Scott 8-17 6-9 29, Mackey 2-3 0-0 4, McNeil 2-4 0-1 4, Anderson 7-14 1-2 16, Oliver 9-18 6-9 24, Brown 2-3 0-0 4. Totals 30-59 13-21 81.

UNLV (90)

Johnson 5-11 4-4 15, Augmon 9-16 3-3 22, Butler 6-10 1-3 13, Hunt 7-15 1-2 20, Anthony 4-9 3-7 14, Scurry 3-4 0-0 6. Totals 34-65 12-19 90.

Halftime: Georgia Tech 53, UNLV 46. 3-point goals: Georgia Tech 8-21 (Scott 7-14, Anderson 1-4, Oliver 0-3), UNLV 10-15 (Hunt 5-9, Anthony 3-4, Augmon 1-1, Johnson 1-1). Fouled out: Brown, Johnson. Rebounds: Georgia Tech 35 (McNeil 9), UNLV 40 (Scurry 11). Assists: Georgia Tech 15 (Anderson 8), UNLV 20 (Hunt 7). Total fouls: Georgia Tech 20, UNLV 20.

BASEBALL

FRIDAY'S EXHIBITION RESULTS
(ss denotes split squad)

Montreal 3, Baltimore 2, 11 innings
Houston 11, Minnesota 1
Atlanta 9, New York Yankees 4
Cincinnati 5, Boston 4
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 6
Toronto 8, Pittsburgh 3
New York Mets 12, Los Angeles 9
Chicago White Sox (ss) 13, Texas (ss) 9
Detroit 8, Kansas City 5
California (ss) 15, Chicago Cubs 7
California (ss) 10, San Francisco (ss) 4
San Diego 4, Seattle 3
Cleveland 6, Milwaukee 3
Chicago White Sox (ss) 4, Texas (ss) 3
Oakland 9, San Francisco (ss) 5

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 0
Houston 4, Philadelphia 3
Boston (ss) 4, Detroit (ss) 3, 11 innings
Texas 3, Toronto 1
Minnesota 10, Boston (ss) 3
Kansas City 4, Detroit (ss) 4, 12 innings
San Francisco 3, Milwaukee 1
California (ss) 5, Oakland (ss) 1
Cleveland 18, California (ss) 8
Chicago Cubs 5, Oakland (ss) 4
New York Yankees 6, Baltimore 2
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago White Sox 1
San Diego 9, Seattle 3, first game
San Diego 7, Seattle 2, second game

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-NY Rangers	36	30	13	85	277	264
y-New Jersey	37	34	8	82	292	285
y-Washington	35	38	6	76	281	273
y-NY Islanders	31	38	11	73	281	288
Pittsburgh	32	40	8	72	318	359
Philadelphia	30	39	10	70	287	294

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Boston	46	25	8	100	286	229
y-Buffalo	44	27	8	96	281	246
y-Montreal	41	28	10	92	287	233
y-Hartford	38	33	8	84	274	267
Quebec	12	60	7	31	238	492

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Chicago	40	33	6	86	312	293
y-St. Louis	37	34	9	83	295	279
y-Toronto	38	38	4	80	337	358
y-Minnesota	36	39	4	76	283	287
Detroit	28	38	13	69	285	320

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Calgary	41	23	15	97	340	261
y-Edmonton	37	28	14	88	311	281
y-Winnipeg	37	31	11	85	296	286
y-Los Angeles	34	38	7	75	334	329
Vancouver	25	41	14	64	245	306

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 1 0 1—2
Calgary 4 1 1—6
Klima (29), Anderson (33); Suter (16), Nieuwendyk (45), Fleury (30), Roberts 3 (38). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Vernon, Wamsley) 7-5-9—21; Calgary (on Fuhr, Ranford) 11-11-7—29.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 0 0 1—1
New Jersey 2 1 2—5
Barr (18); Vilgrain (1), Stastny (29), Pa. Sundstrom 2 (27), Brown (14). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Burke) 10-3-10—23; New Jersey (on Hanlon) 14-11-10—35.

Hartford 1 1 1—3
Quebec 0 2 0—2
Krygier (18), Tippett (8), Ferraro (25); Sakic (38), Fortier (12). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Tanner) 7-13-10—30; Quebec (on Whitmore) 10-9-7—26.

Buffalo 2 0 1—3
Pittsburgh 1 1 0—2
Mogilny (15), Velve (28), Krupp (3); Smith (4), Lemieux (45). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Barrasso) 5-14-7-1—27; Pittsburgh (on Malarchuk) 14-7-15-0—38.

Philadelphia 1 1 0—2
N.Y. Islanders 2 2 2—6
T.Kerr (24), Tocchet (36); B. Sutter 2 (33), Grondstrand (3), Volek (17), LaFontaine (54), Maloney (16). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Fitzpatrick) 10-11-11—32; New York (on Peeters, Hoffort) 14-12-11—37.

N.Y. Rangers 0 1 0—1
Washington 1 1 0—2
Turcotte (32); Ridley (30), Ciccarelli (39). Shots on goal: New York (on Liut) 6-9-13—28; Washington (on Richter) 7-8-6—21.

Los Angeles 1 1 1—3
Vancouver 2 3 1—6
Kontos (2), Sandstrom (32), Robitaille (50); Smyl (1), Plavsic (3), Butcher (6), Reinhart (17), Bozek (14), Quinn (25). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on McLean) 12-7-16—35; Vancouver (on Hrudey) 11-12-7—30.

Chicago 1 2 1—4
Toronto 1 4 1—6
Larmer (31), McGill (2), Yawney (5), Wilson (23); Leeman (51), Ramage (8), Marois (39), Damphousse (33), Olczyk (32), Fergus (19). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Bester) 7-14-12—33; Toronto (on Millen) 16-14-12—42.

Boston 1 0 1 0—2
Montreal 0 0 2 0—2
Burridge (17), Byers (4); Skrudland (10), Smith (12). Shots on goal: Boston (on Roy) 11-6-13-0—30; Montreal (on Moog) 18-12-7-1—38.

Minnesota 1 2 3—6
St. Louis 1 1 1—3
Dahlen (20), Duchesne (12), McRae (8), Bellows (55), Gagner 2 (40); Momesso (24), Hull 2 (72). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Riendeau) 10-11-7—28; St. Louis (on Casey) 9-9-12—30.

TENNIS

Davis Cup

World Group
Quarterfinals
At Brisbane, Australia
Australia 3, New Zealand 2

Brett Steven, New Zealand, def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 1-6, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Wally Masur, Australia, def. Kelly Evernden, New Zealand, 6-3, 7-6 (7-0), 6-1; Masur def. Steven, 7-5, 6-2, 6-4; Evernden def. Fitzgerald, 7-5, 6-7 (8-10), 6-1; Mark Kratzmann and Darren Cahill, Australia, def. Evernden and David Lewis, 7-5, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

At Prague, Czechoslovakia
United States 3, Czechoslovakia 1

Aaron Krickstein, U.S., def. Milan Srejber, Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5), 6-7 (4-7), 6-3; Petr Korda, Czechoslovakia, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Krickstein def. Korda, 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3; Rick Leach and Jim Pugh, U.S., def. Korda and Srejber, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

At Buenos Aires, Argentina
West Germany 2, Argentina 1

Alberto Mancini, Argentina, def. Jens Wohrmann, West Germany, 7-5, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-2); Carl-Uwe Steeb, West Germany, def. Martin Jaite, Argentina, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 6-4, 6-3; Eric Jelen and Michael Stich, West Germany, def. Gustavo Luza and Javier Frana, Argentina, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5), 6-2.

At Vienna, Austria
Austria 3, Italy 0

Horst Skoff, Austria, def. Diego Nargiso, Italy, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2; Thomas Muster, Austria, def. Paolo Cane, Italy, 7-5, 7-5, 1-6, 4-6, 6-3; Muster and Alexander Antonitsch, Austria, def. Cane and Nargiso, 7-6 (7-4), 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Asia-Oceania Zone
Group One
At Chandigarh, India
India 3, Japan 0

Zeeshan Ali, India, def. Hideniko Tanizawa, Japan, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3; Srinivasan Vasudevan, India, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6); Ali and Leander Paes, India, def. Matsuoka and Shigeru Ota, Japan, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 18-16.

At Beijing
China 3, Philippines 0

Xia Jiaping, China, def. Roland So, Philippines, 4-6, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Pan Bing, China, def. Danilo Pila, Philippines, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0; Bing and Liu Shuhua, China, def. So and Felix Barrientos, Philippines, 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 7-6 (7-2).

Group Two
At Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Hong Kong 3, Malaysia 0

Mark Bailey, Hong Kong, def. V.Selvam, Malaysia, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 8-6; Colin Grant, Hong Kong, def. U. Muralitharan, Malaysia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Ralf Harrison and Pang Lui, Hong Kong, def. V. Selvam and Kam Kho Vhei, Malaysia, 7-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

At Hawalli, Kuwait
Thailand 3, Kuwait 0

Thanakorn Srichaphan, Thailand, def. Ayman Al-Achwak, Kuwait, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4; Thonkhamchoo Woraphon, Thailand, def. Khaled Hassan Rached, Kuwait, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0; Wittaya Samrej and Narathorn Srichaphan, Thailand, def. Khaled Raed and Khaled Al-Achkanani, Kuwait, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

American Zone
At Montevideo, Uruguay
Uruguay 3, Peru 1

Diego Perez, Uruguay, def. Jaime Yzaga, Peru, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 1-6, 9-7; Marcelo Filippini, Uruguay, def. Alejandro Aramburu, Peru, 5-7, 6-0, 6-1; Filipini bt Yzaga 6-1, 6-3, 6-4; Jaime Yzaga and Carlos di Laura, Peru, def. Nicolas Zurmendi and Daniel Montes de Oca, Uruguay, 6-4, 6-2 and 7-5.

At Asuncion, Paraguay
Canada 3, Paraguay 0

Andrew Sznaider, Canada, def. Hugo Chapacu, Paraguay, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Martin Wostenholme, Canada, def. Victor Pecci, Paraguay, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-0; Grant Connell and Glenn Michibata, Canada, def. Pecci and Chapacu, 6-1, 6-2 and 6-2.

At Port Au Prince, Haiti
Ecuador 2, Haiti 1

Raoul Viver, Ecuador, def. Bertrand Lacombe, Haiti, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Ronald Agenor, Haiti, def. Giorgio Carneade, Ecuador, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3; Carneade and Pablo Campana, Ecuador, def. Agenor and Ruben Lamothe, Haiti, 7-5, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3.

At Santo Domingo
Colombia 3, Dominican Republic 1

Alvaro Jordan, Colombia, def. Genaro de Leon 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Rafael Moreno, Dominican Rep., def. Mauricio Haddad 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2; Miguel Tobon and Jaime Costes def. Moreno and Alex Shav 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Haddad def. De Leon 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

European Zone
At Nicosia, Cyprus
Bulgaria 3, Cyprus 0

Rouslan Rainov, Bulgaria, def. Yiannos Hilgeorgiou, Cyprus, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3; Ivan Keskinov, Bulgaria, def. Alkis Papamichael, Cyprus, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1; Ivan Keskinov and Milen Velev, Bulgaria, def. Yiannos Hallgeorgiou and Neoclis Neocleous, Cyprus, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

MEN'S TOURNAMENT
In Chicago
Quarterfinals

Richey Reneberg (6), U.S., def. Mal Washington, U.S., 7-6 (7-4), 6-4; Jim Grabb (5), U.S., def. Tim Mayotte (3), U.S., 6-3, 6-3; Ivan Lendl (1), U.S., def. Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2; Michael Chang (2), U.S., def. Paul Annacone (8), U.S., 7-6, 6-1.

Semifinals

Grabb def. Lendl, 6-3, 6-4; Chang def. Reneberg, 7-6 (8-6), 0-6, 6-4.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT
In San Antonio
Quarterfinals

Monica Seles, Yugoslavia (2), def. Hana Mandlikova, Australia, 6-4, 6-4; Manuela Maleeva, Switzerland (3), def. Carrie Cunningham, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Lori McNeil, U.S., def. Gigi Fernandez, Puerto Rico, 6-2, 6-0; Rosalyn Fairbank-Nideffer, U.S., def. Jana Novotna, Czechoslovakia (4), 6-1, 2-6, 7-5.

Semifinals

Seles def. Fairbank-Nideffer, 6-3, 6-0; Maleeva def. McNeil, 6-0, 6-4.

SOCCER

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Switzerland 0, Italy 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Manchester City 2
Arsenal 1, Everton 0
Charlton 1, Queens Park Rangers 0
Chelsea 1, Derby 1
Liverpool 3, Southampton 2
Manchester United 3, Coventry 0
Millwall 1, Crystal Palace 2
Norwich 2, Luton 0
Nottingham Forest 0, Wimbledon 1
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Tottenham 4

Standings: Liverpool, Aston Villa 59; Arsenal 53; Tottenham, Everton, Chelsea 48; Nottingham Forest, Norwich, Coventry 44; Wimbledon, Southampton, Queens Park Rangers 43; Derby, Sheffield Wednesday, Crystal Palace 40; Manchester United 38; Manchester City 34; Luton 33; Charlton 30; Millwall 25.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Auxerre 3, Brest 1
Lyon 0, Cannes 1
Marseille 4, Lille 1
Metz 0, Racing Paris 0
Montpellier 2, Sochaux 0
Mulhouse 0, Bordeaux 0
Nice 1, Toulon 2
Paris St Germain 3, Caen 1
Toulouse 1, St Etienne 1
Nantes 0, Monaco 0

Standings: Bordeaux 45; Marseille 43; Monaco 36; Sochaux 34; Lyon, Paris St Germain 33; Nantes 32; Auxerre 31; Toulouse 30; Metz, St Etienne, Cannes, Brest, Caen 29; Toulon 28; Lille, Montpellier 27; Racing Paris 26; Mulhouse, Nice 24.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Werder Bremen 2, Hamburg 1
Nuremberg 1, Cologne 1
Borussia M. 0, Karlsruhe 0
Kaiserslautern 2, Bayer Uerdingen 1
Bayern Munich 3, VfB Stuttgart 1
Bayer Leverkusen 2, Bochum 1
St. Pauli 2, Eintracht Frankfurt 2
Fortuna Duesseldorf 1, Hamburg 0
Borussia Dortmund 2, Waldhof Mannheim 0

Standings: Bayern Munich 39; Bayer Leverkusen 36; FC Cologne 34; Eintracht Frankfurt 33; Borussia Dortmund 30; VfB Stuttgart 29; Werder Bremen 28; FC St. Pauli 27; FC Nuremberg, SV Waldhof Mannheim, Karlsruher SC 25; Bayer Uerdingen, Moenchengladbach, VfL Bochum, Fortuna Duesseldorf, FC Kaiserslautern 23; Hamburger SV 22; FC Homburg 16;

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 2, FC Den Haag 1
Haarlem 1, NEC Nijmegen 1
BVV Den Bosch 1, Willem II 1
FC Groningen 1, Roda JC 1
Feyenoord 0, Ajax 1
Vitesse 0, PSV 2
RKC 1, MVV 1
Volendam 2, FC Twente 1
FC Utrecht 2, Sparta 1

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 40; Ajax 38; Roda JC 36; Vitesse 34; Fortuna Sittard 33; RKC Waalwijk, FC Twente Enschede 32; Volendam 31; FC Groningen 30; FC Den Haag 26; Sparta Rotterdam, FC Utrecht 25; Feyenoord, MVV Maastricht 24; NEC Nijmegen 21; Willem II 20; BVV Den Bosch 19; Haarlem 12.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Celta de Vigo 1, Tenerife 0
Logrones 1, Real Sociedad 0
Atletico de Madrid 2, Rayo Vallecano 0
Sporting de Gijon 0, Barcelona 2
Valencia 1, Mallorca 0
Cadiz 1, Castellon 0
Malaga 1, Oviedo 0
Sevilla 1, Osasuna 1
Athletic de Bilbao 2, Valladolid 2
Zaragoza 0, Real Madrid 1

Standings: Real Madrid 53; Atletico de Madrid, Valencia 44; FC Barcelona 42; Real Sociedad 38; Sevilla, Osasuna 37; Logrones 36; Oviedo 34; Mallorca, Athletic de Bilbao 32; Zaragoza 31; Castellon, Sporting de Gijon 26; Tenerife 23; Valladolid 24; Malaga, Cadiz 22; Celta de Vigo 20; Rayo Vallecano 17.

CYCLING

Tour of Flanders
Sunday in Meerbeke, Belgium

1, Moreno Argentin, Italy, 6 hours, 47 minutes and 25 seconds; 2, Rudy Dhaenens, Belgium, same time; 3, John Talen, Neth, at 11secs; 4, Carlo Bomans, Belgium, 11; 5, Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 14; 6, Jan Schur, E Ger, 23; 7, Niki Ruttimann, Switz, 23; 8, Claude Criquielion, Belgium, 37; 9, Jean-Claude Colotti, France, 37; 10, Franco Ballerini, Italy, 37

World Cup standings

1, Moreno Argentin, Italy, 43pts; 2, Gianni Bugno, Italy, 34; 3, Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 32; 4, John Talen, Neth, 28; 5, Gilles Delion, France, and Jean-Claude Colotti, France, 27; 7, Rudy Dhaenens, Belgium, and Rolf Golz, W. Germany, 22; 9, Carlo Bomans, Belgium, 18; 10 Jan Schur, E. Germany, and Adriano Baffi, Italy, 15.

GOLF

Final standings Sunday of the AGF Open played on the par-72 course in La Grande Motte, France:

Brett Ogle, Australia,	72-66-70-70—278
Bill Longmuir, U.K.,	71-72-69-69—281
Paul Curry, U.K.,	70-71-69-71—281
Denis Durnian, U.K.,	71-71-71-69—282
Mark McNulty, Zimbabwe,	72-72-68-71—282
Mark James, U.K.,	77-68-67-71—283
Peter McWhinney, Australia,	73-69-70-72—284
Miguel Martin, Spain,	68-74-72-71—285
Russell Claydon, U.K.,	73-71-70-71—285
Michael McLean, U.K.,	69-73-71-72—285

CRICKET

Barbados vs. England
Saturday, in Barbados

1st innings: Barbados 367 (all out); England 158 (all out).

Joan Baez at 49: A Romantic in Hitsville

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This week Joan Baez goes to Stuttgart to start a two-month tour of Europe where, unlike the United States, her popularity continues to grow as she embodies the aspirations of the young from Istanbul to Prague. She is gracious and poised as befits someone who has been an embattled icon for more than half her life; she is also crazy about dancing and is a gifted mimic.

"I am all for euphoria," she says. "Maggie Thatcher said — I

MARY BLUME

saw her when I was in the middle of Wenceslas Square and the Wall was coming down and she said, 'Euphoria is a bad mahster.'" The tone is perfectly caught. "And I thought, — you, Maggie, let's celebrate because then it's going to get rough again."

With the tour comes a new album with a cover photograph of Joan Baez glamorous in a gaucho hat and a title song, "Speaking of Dreams," about the man who gave her the hat ("You were not born when my career began in '59 / We're a sign of the times, who cares if you are a breath of spring / And I am a vintage wine"). The album includes two other songs she wrote: "Warriors of the Sun," composed, after listening to tapes of her friend Martin Luther King, to encourage those disheartened by the 1980s, and "China," dedicated to the students of Tiananmen Square.

"Speaking of Dreams" is her first U.S. album in eight years and marks an all-out attempt to relaunch her recording career after 10 years on minor labels. She has hired a manager for the first time in 17 years, is backed by four musicians, and has embarked on what she calls the long road back to getting her records heard on the air. She has even recorded the anthem of fading singers, "My Way," vastly improved by being sung in Spanish and accompanied by the Gipsy Kings in a wild latin beat.

"It suddenly dawned on me that I probably have 10 years for sure with this voice the way it is now, which is better than it's ever been. Something clicked and I thought, whoops it's time to work on this career business which I never did conscientiously. Career, music, always took second or third or fourth place to everything else that I was doing, the feeling that everything else is much more important than what I do for myself. In other words, as long as I was working for refugees it was O.K. to sing what I wanted to sing."

Singing what she wants to sing, Baez wasn't given the budget for a video clip but she has used the other important accessory for boosting sales these days: bringing in other big names such as George Michael, Paul Simon and Jackson Browne.

"I have to open my eyes to what's going on in 1990 as to how one sells an album," she says.

For Europe, a label with the guest stars' names has been stuck on the album cover, which suggests she really needs them and she says yes, she really does.

"I know I needed them. If the record company says this is one of the things you do these days to help sales, why should I care? It seems one of the less vulgar things that go on in the industry, don't you think?

"Gandhi says there's nothing wrong with compromise as long as you don't compromise your soul. I don't think my soul has any difficulty with having a sticker on the outside of the album."

Joan Baez, 49, began as a folk singer with what a critic later called "an achingly pure soprano" in a club near Harvard Square. She was an early marcher for civil rights, was twice sentenced to jail as a member of the anti-draft movement during the Vietnam war, and had devoted herself unswervingly to nonviolence and to such humanitarian causes as Amnesty International.

She criticized the Hanoi government as well as the United States, was called Ms. World Peace by her ex-husband, and says that these days the refrain she hears all the time from strangers in airports and streets is, "Boy, I hated your guts in the '60s and boy, was I wrong."

She describes herself as egotistical, which undoubtedly helped make her an effective fighter; what she calls her cynicism helped her survive. "It kept me from having expectations every time I went on a peace march, I would have given up long ago.

Photo Tectonics

"I'm still remembered with bare feet singing protest songs."

"I don't expect much from human beings. I sometimes think why am I not working for the whales, they seem a whole lot nicer and more intelligent, kinder." Still, she fights.

"Even if you know the plane is crashing, there is a certain mode of behavior that one keeps up and I've found that mode of behavior for me has to do with the kind of work that presumes that life goes on and that encourages it to go on in a way that has some quality."

For someone who believes in change, she has been held back by other people's nostalgia. To everyone over 40, she is part of beamish collective memories: a kind of immortality perhaps, but one that fixes her in a past where she does not wish to stay.

"It is touching to me but I don't want it to be only that forever. That's the albatross. If I can do music now that they also like, there will be different feelings. This is the '90s now, there are other things going on. If I can move them also now, then I don't mind any of the 25-years-ago. The trick is not wanting to be pigeonholed forever."

She disliked what she calls the ashes and the silence of the '80s with their emphasis on people feeling good about themselves. "I just can't handle the rhetoric. Also, I may not have been able to handle feeling good about myself.

"A 16-year-old said to me you had a movement, you had music, you had momentum, you had glue. We have none of those things, particularly we have no glue. He thought he was speaking for 16-year-olds but he was really speaking for the feeling I get from other people and that I have myself, one of fragmentation."

She describes most music today as "endorphins, endorphins run wild" though she is intrigued by the Boston group, New Kids on the Block.

"I don't find their music interesting, I find the phenomenon interesting — The New York Times saying their generation of listeners, aged 13 to 20, may be the first generation in this country to grow up without racism and attributing a lot of that to these white kids trained by blacks to dance and sing black."

Of the many brickbats that have been flung, one that irritated her was the dismissive statement by Jann Wenner, the editor of Rolling Stone, that she is timeless but not timely.

"I think I got irate because I feel timely, my thinking is timely. I'm bright and I see things as they are and I have to go through the whole battle again to make myself appear timely."

In a throwaway age and profession, Joan Baez has endured for more than 30 years, much of it in what she now sees as isolation. "I've lived an isolated life in a sense politically because of the nonviolence. I'm always up against the odds that other people don't really go along with it.

"And musically, for instance last summer there was a festival and Crosby and Graham Nash sang together. Bonnie Raitt was there and sang with them and I thought how strange that I don't know their stuff or hang out with them, one of them even lives near me. I went up to Graham and said, I'd like to work with you some time, either both of you or just you, I think we'd do well. He said, 'It's about —— time.' It's a nice response, hey where have you been?"

Where she is right now is right now. "People call me and say do you want to come to a '60s party and I give any excuse not to go. I've never been to one. I think it was because I was working too hard in the '60s. I was Miss Serious doing things that I wouldn't want to have to do again.

"Never mind the applause, the press and so on. I was suffering a lot, I wasn't having a whoop-de-do time with flower children. I have no desire to relive that.

"Plus being stuck in the '60s in general. We know Tina Turner two ways, as an Ikette and now as a lioness. I'm still remembered for the most part with bare feet singing protest songs.

"That's not bad, to go down in history like that, but I would like to give people a chance, and myself a chance, to update that. And if I can, wonderful. And if I can't, it won't kill me," she said.

LANGUAGE

An Answer on 'Die Deutsche Frage'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — *The German Question* — in German, *die deutsche Frage* — is again in the world news. The question itself is widely understood to be "What is to be done about Germany?"

The underlying question, however, of far greater historical linguistic import, is: Who coined the phrase? Did it enter the geopolitical arena in the 1930s with the rise of Hitler?

"It was much earlier than the 1930s," writes Gary D. Stark, associate professor of history at the University of Texas at Arlington, "and probably as early as the Congress of Vienna." He provides a once-removed source: on the page preceding the title page of Wilhelm Ropke's 1946 "The Solution of the German Problem" is this quotation: *"The German Question* is the most somber, the most complicated, the most comprehensive problem of all recent history." The person quoted was Constantin Frantz, the date 1866, but no specific source was given.

For that we turn to Jess P. Drews of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who sends along a paper in German written in 1987 by Michael Dreyer that cites Constantin Frantz's article "Theorie der deutschen Frage," which appeared in the journal Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift in 1866. Frantz, explains Drews, was "an ardent opponent of Bismarck's *klein-deutsch* answer to *the German Question.*"

Rather than seeing a little Germany, Frantz envisioned a Central European confederation, with Germany at its core, stretching from Finland to the Black Sea. "However, Frantz was not only a philosopher and political thinker," adds Drews, "but also a noted polemicist whose rabid anti-Semitism was an integral part of his journalistic as well as of his academic work."

In 1944, Kurt Waldheim wrote a dissertation on Frantz's work without mentioning the anti-Semitic arguments. "Given Waldheim's selective historical memory," writes my informant, "I would not at all be surprised if the Austrian president were to introduce parts of Frantz's thinking as his contribution to the ongoing debate over the future of Europe."

Now we're getting into polemics, not my intent in this space, but illustrative of the sort of dander raised whenever *the German Question* is mentioned.

"In German," writes Louise E. Hoffman, a history professor at Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg, "the word *Frage* is used much as English-speakers would use *issue.*"

True, which leads us to an earlier use of that formulation, put forward in a testy letter from an American scholar, Robert Irving Anderson, living in Aalen, West Germany: "What is bothering you is something that sounds similar and yet is miles apart: *'die Judenfrage,' nicht wahr?"*

Apparently *the Jewish Question*, posed by a trouble-making German philosopher, born a Jew, whose views have recently come under fire in the Soviet Union, antedated *the German Question.*

"I wonder if the phrase *the German question* was coined as a takeoff on Karl Marx's 'On the Jewish Question,'" writes Asli Göçer, at the department of philosophy, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: "This essay was written in the autumn of 1843 and published in the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher.*"

Let's look at Marx's use: "To formulate a question is to resolve it," wrote the father of communism. "The critical study of the Jewish Question is the answer to the Jewish Question. Here it is in brief: We have to emancipate ourselves before we can emancipate others." He presumably had in mind here the "liberation" from religion, both Judaic and Christian, which he was sure would lead to the emancipation of mankind.

Unless earlier citations come in, that's the etymology of *the German Question,* meaning to some "the German issue," and to others "the German problem."

It is for this generation to come up with the German *answer;* language can only take you so far.

In that regard, this urgent message just in from Christopher Smart at the hard-line Hudson Institute: "Please settle this one before it's too late: Two *Germanys?* Two *Germanies?* I support the former, but we need a grammatical ruling before there is only one."

We're talking about uniting the two *Germanys.* Although the plural of nouns ending in *y* after a consonant is *ies,* the plural of proper names overrides that rule to preserve the name itself: Mr. and Mrs. Murphy and their two daughters are the *Murphys;* if both girls are confusingly named Mary, they're the *Marys.*

I anticipate a letter from a resident of the Canary Islands asking, "And what about the *Canaries?*" Similar postcards will follow from people in the Rocky Mountains and the Allegheny Mountains; the ranges are spelled *Rockies* and *Alleghenies,* contrary to the overriding rule laid down so authoritatively in the preceding paragraph.

These proper noun plurals have no singular form; one cannot say, "I'm on a Canary Island" or "I plan to climb one Rocky Mountain." Because the plural represents a group, we *Sprachpolizei* permit a plural spelling at the end as if the proper name were an ordinary word. Do not be misled by this special situation, however: it's two *Germanys,* never two *Germanies.*

□

"Success has a thousand fathers," I carelessly wrote, adding that the quotation was from John F. Kennedy, who said it was an old saying, but nobody knew the source of the adage.

All wrong. "JFK said 'victory has a hundred fathers,' not 'success has a thousand fathers,'" writes Arthur M. Schlesinger jr. "When I asked him where he had come upon this interesting thought, he said vaguely, 'Oh, I don't know; it's just an old saying.'"

"The 'old saying' has been traced. On 9 September 1943," writes the historian (he uses that military style of dating, and does not capitalize "jr."), "Count Ciano noted in his diary, 'As always, victory finds a hundred fathers but defeat is an orphan.' This felicitous thought was incorporated in the film "The Desert Fox" (1951), which was no doubt where JFK picked it up."

That is the main contribution to history of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Benito Mussolini's son-in-law and foreign minister.

It is a good line, and if original, bestows credit on a diplomat otherwise known as being the butt of one of the most vivid derogations of his time. When a British diplomat asked Churchill if he should negotiate with Ciano or his father-in-law, the British prime minister, using what might now be considered an ethnic slur, is said to have replied: "Never deal with the monkey when the organ grinder is in the room."

If that's not accurate, I'll hear about it, as will you.

New York Times Service

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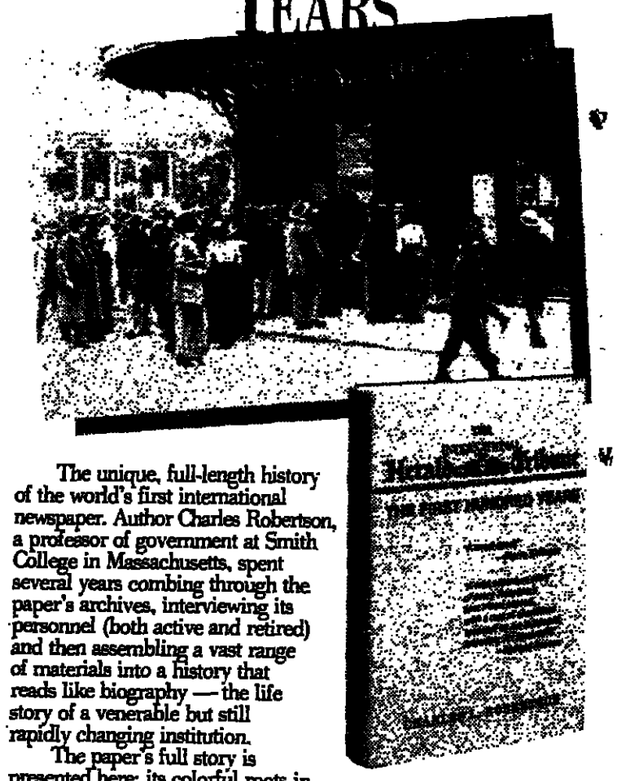

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